



1130 Commercial Subroutine Package

(1130-SE-25X), Version 2

Program Reference Manual

The IBM 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is for IBM 1130 users with a knowledge of FORTRAN. The package is not intended to make FORTRAN a complete commercial language, but to supply commercial capability to users of IBM 1130 FORTRAN.

This manual is a combined user's, operator's, and system manual.

Third Edition

This edition, H20-0241-2, is a major revision of, and obsoletes, H20-0241-1.

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INTRODUCTION

The IBM 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package enables the FORTRAN user to perform the basic functions of commercial programming. It provides the following commercial capabilities:

1. Floating dollar sign and asterisk check protection
2. Alphumeric move and compare operations
3. Reading unformatted records
4. Complete input/output character editing, with zone punch manipulation
5. Variable-length decimal arithmetic

The package is modular in design and consists of the following subroutines:

ADD - variable-length decimal add

A1DEC - conversion from A1 format to decimal format

CARRY - resolve carries in a decimal field

DECA1 - conversion from decimal format to A1 format

DIV - variable-length decimal divide

EDIT - edit a data field

FILL - fill a variable-length area with a specified character

GET - extract a data field from an input area

ICOMP - compare two variable-length decimal data fields

IOND - wait until all input/output operations are finished

KEYBD - accept characters from the keyboard

MOVE - move a variable-length alphumeric data field

MPY - variable-length decimal multiply

NCOMP - compare two variable-length alphumeric data fields

NSIGN - test a sign or modify a sign

NZONE - test a zone or modify a zone

PACK - conversion from A1 format to A2 format

PRINT - overlap the printing of a line on the 1132 Printer

PUNCH - punch a card on the 1442 Card Read Punch

PUT - place a variable in an output area

READ - read a card on the 1442 Card Read Punch

SKIP - skip the carriage or space lines on the 1132 Printer

STACK - select the next card to the alternate stacker on the 1442 Card Read Punch

SUB - variable-length decimal subtract

TYPER - overlap the typing of a line on the console printer

UNPAC - conversion from A2 format to A1 format

WHOLE - truncate the fraction of a real number

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is designed for an IBM 1130 with 8,192 words of core storage, with card input/output, with or without the 1132 Printer, and with or without the disk storage drive.

The subroutines are written in both 1130 FORTRAN and the 1130 Assembler Language as follows:

<u>FORTRAN</u>	<u>Assembler Language</u>
ADD	IOND
A1DEC	PACK/UNPAC
CARRY	PRINT/SKIP
DECA1	READ/PUNCH
DIV	STACK
EDIT	TYPER/KEYBD
FILL	WHOLE
GET	
ICOMP	
MOVE	
MPY	
NCOMP	
NSIGN	
NZONE	
PUT	
SUB	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package has been written to facilitate the use of FORTRAN in basic commercial programming. To accomplish this, six functions are required: (1) variable-length alphameric move, (2) variable-length alphameric compare, (3) edit, floating dollar sign, and asterisk check protection, (4) reading of unformatted records, (5) zone manipulation, and (6) variable-length decimal arithmetic.

These functions and more are supplied in the package.

The 23 subroutines making up the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package are to be inserted in the FORTRAN execute deck or stored on the disk cartridge.

Timing for each routine is approximately 1 ms per character.

Since the routines are used in conjunction with FORTRAN and are written in FORTRAN, there are restrictions on the range of real variables. An extended precision real number must be between -1,000,000,000 and +1,000,000,000.

These restrictions do not apply to numbers in decimal format. There is no limit to the number of digits in a number that is in decimal format.

However, because the 1130 is a binary computer, a decimal fraction is not always equal to its binary equivalent. With real numbers, therefore, it is possible to have errors, called precision errors. These errors should appear in the low-order digit only. In one of the subroutines, PUT, the user has the option to half-adjust, which means that if one additional digit is carried, precision errors should not affect the results.

Therefore, the limits on a real number, dollars and cents, are:

Minimum	-1,000,000.000
Maximum	+1,000,000.000

As can be seen, an additional digit is carried for precision. In addition, all real arithmetic operations should be performed in mills, not dollars. The decimal point may be placed when results are printed.

Again, these restrictions do not apply to numbers in decimal format. There is no limit to the number of digits in a number that is in decimal format. However, all calculations with decimal numbers should also be performed with an additional digit carried (mills). This does not make it difficult to half-adjust results.

The control statement ONE WORD INTEGERS must be used in the main program in order for the subroutines to work properly. The package is being distributed in extended precision. Therefore, the control statement EXTENDED PRECISION should be used. Instructions for converting the package to standard precision are included under "Modification Aids".

In many commercial applications it is customary to X-punch the units position of a credit or negative field. Because the 11-0 Hollerith combination is not recognized by the conversion routines with FORTRAN READs, it is necessary, when keypunching, to omit the 0-punch when an 11-punch is present in the same column. This is not a problem with cards produced by the 1130, which then serve as input to subsequent runs. Any control X-punches, in any positions, will not be recognized when the underpunched digit is a zero. "Not recognized" means that the character position is replaced with a blank. This is the case for both input and output when standard FORTRAN READs and WRITEs are used.

A 12-punch is not recognized by the conversion routines with FORTRAN when the underpunched digit is a zero. Therefore, a plus zero (12-0 Hollerith) will be expressed as only a 0-punch. For this reason, plus fields should be left unzoned rather than 12-punched in the units position.

When the input routines supplied with this package are used, this problem does not exist. All zone punches are recognized and are treated properly.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

Because most of these subroutines are written in FORTRAN, they facilitate machine independence and modification.

MACHINE AND SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

The minimum machine configuration required to execute the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is as follows:

1131, Model 1B
1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7

All devices supported by FORTRAN are supported in the same manner under the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package. In addition, the following overlap capabilities are provided:

- Printing on the 1132 Printer is overlapped with all other operations.
- Card reading on the 1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7, is overlapped with code conversion.
- Printing on the console printer is overlapped with all operations except reading from the keyboard.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

In order to compile the subroutines, the minimum configuration is:

1131, Model 1A
1442 Card Read Punch, Model 6 or 7

These subroutines require certain parts of the IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (see "Core Allocation" in Appendix). Provided these subroutines are available at load time, the commercial subroutine package is usable with either the Assembler Language or the FORTRAN language.

INPUT/OUTPUT CONSIDERATIONS

In general, when using the FORTRAN READ for input of data from cards, paper tape or disk, the information should be read under A1 format.

In this manner, multiple record formats can be interrogated and the data extracted.

All of the subroutines expect data in A1 format, one character per word. Therefore, cards or paper tape that are read using the FORTRAN READ statement should be read under A1 format. Since disk READs are in core image form, the data on disk can be stored in either A1 or A2 format, A2 being preferable to conserve space. There are two routines in the package, PACK and UNPAC, to convert from A1 format to A2 format, and A2 format to A1 format, respectively. These may be used in conjunction with disk input and output.

An example of reading a card under A1 format is:

DIMENSION INCRD(80)

1 FORMAT(80A1)

IO=2

READ(IO,1) INCRD

Note that standard FORTRAN READ statements are not overlapped.

To write out data, which is one character per word, in A1 format, using the FORTRAN WRITE statement, A1 format should be used. If a field is purely a FORTRAN variable, the output of a line that contains this variable and information stored in A1 format may be as follows:

```
DIMENSION INFA1(60)  
1      FORMAT(F10.4,60A1)  
I=3  
      WRITE(I,1) VAR,INFA1
```

where VAR is the FORTRAN variable, and INFA1 contains the A1, character, information. Again, note that standard FORTRAN WRITE statements are not overlapped.

A part of the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package is devoted to overlapping input/output as much as possible. For example, consider the printing of one line on the 1132 Printer:

Using the standard FORTRAN WRITE, the printing is initiated and nothing else may occur while the printing is in progress. Using the PRINT subroutine in this package,

```
CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,ICH12)
```

the printing is initiated and control is returned to the user's program to execute the next statement. In this way, while printing is in progress, other operations can be going on.

The following table summarizes the overlap capabilities of this package:

<u>Device</u>	<u>is overlapped</u>	<u>with Function</u>
Card reader		Conversion from card codes to A1 format
Console keyboard		Nothing
Card punch		Nothing
Console printer		Anything but keyboard
1132 Printer		Anything

When using any of the I/O routines in this package, the user must always place the statement CALL IOND before any STOP or PAUSE.

This will ensure that all interrupts for I/O operations have been serviced.

The use of these subroutines will speed up most commercial data processing jobs on the 1130.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

SUBROUTINE PARAMETER CONSIDERATIONS

The subroutines manipulate arrays. The data contained in these arrays may be in one of three different formats: A1 format, A2 format, or decimal format.

A1 format means that there is one character per 1130 word, left-justified.

A1 format:	Character	Blank
	bits 0 7 8 15	

A2 format means that there are two characters per 1130 word.

A2 format:	Character	Character
	bits 0 7 8 15	

Decimal format means that there is one decimal digit per 1130 word, right-justified.

Decimal format:	00000000	0000	Digit
	bits 0 7 8 15		

The requirements for each subroutine are as follows:

<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Format of data before processing</u>	<u>Format of data after processing</u>
ADD	Decimal format	Decimal format
A1DEC	A1 format	Decimal format
CARRY	Decimal format	Decimal format
DECA1	Decimal format	A1 format
DIV	Decimal format	Decimal format
EDIT	A1 format	A1 format
FILL	Decimal constant	A1 format
GET	A1 format	Real variable
ICOMP	A1 format	Greater than, equal to, or less than zero
IOND	None	None
KEYBD	A1 format	A1 format
MOVE	A1 format	A1 format
MPY	Decimal format	Decimal format
NCOMP	A1 format	Greater than, equal to, or less than zero
NSIGN	Decimal format	Integer variable
NZONE	A1 format	Integer variable
PACK	A1 format	A2 format
PRINT	A1 format	A1 format
PUNCH	A1 format	A1 format
PUT	Real variable	A1 format
READ	A1 format	A1 format
SKIP	Decimal constant	None
STACK	None	None
SUB	Decimal format	Decimal format
TYPER	A1 format	A1 format
UNPAC	A2 format	A1 format
WHOLE	Real variable	Real variable

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS

This section gives the general format and a description of each routine. Each description contains format, function, parameter description, detailed description, example, errors, and remarks. The function describes the capabilities of the routine. The parameter description explains in detail how the parameters, variables, and constants should be set up. The detailed description tells exactly what the subroutine does and how it should be used. Examples are given as an aid to the programmer. Certain specification and input errors may occur when using the package, and these are explained. The remarks section describes some peculiarities of the routine. Further information may be obtained from the flowcharts and listings.

ADD

Format: CALL ADD(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Sums two arbitrary-length decimal data fields, placing the result in the second data field.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array which is added, the addend. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit to be added (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to be added (the right-hand end of a field).

KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the augend, the array which is added to. It will contain the result in decimal format, one digit per word.

K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of KCARD (the left-hand end of a field).

KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD (the right-hand end of a field).

NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable indicates whether arithmetic overflow occurred.

Detailed description: The corresponding digits, by place value, of JCARD and KCARD, are summed and placed back in KCARD. This operation is from left to right, with both fields being right-adjusted. Next, all carries are set in order. If overflow occurred, it is indicated by NER being equal to KLAST. NER must be initialized and reset by the user. More detailed information may be found in the ADD flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IGRND(12),ITEM(6)

N=0

CALL ADD(ITEM,1,6,IGRND,1,12,N)

Before:

IGRND	000713665203
Position	1 5 10

ITEM	102342
Position	1 5

N=0

After:

IGRND	000713767545
Position	1 5 10

ITEM is unchanged.

N=0

The numeric data field ITEM, in decimal format, is ADDED to the numeric data field IGRND, also in decimal format. Note that the fields are both right-justified. The error indicator, N, is the same, since there is no overflow out of the high-order digit, left-hand end, of the IGRND field.

Errors: If the KCARD field is not large enough to contain the sum, that is, if there is a carry out of the high-order digit, the error indicator, NER, will be set equal to KLAST, and the KCARD field will be filled with 9s.

If the JCARD field is longer than the KCARD field, nothing will be done and the error indicator will be equal to KLAST.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. No decimal point alignment is allowed. For this reason all numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Add \$1,776.00 to \$2,000.07.

\$1,776.00 in mills is 1776000.

\$2,000.07 in mills is 2000070.

Adding, the sum is 3776070.

Half-adjusting in the mills position yields 3776075.

Using the EDIT subroutine, the result will be \$3,776.07.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

A1DEC

Format: CALL A1DEC(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Converts a field from A1 format, one digit per word, to decimal format, right-justified, one digit per word.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the name of the field that will be converted. Originally, this field must be in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be converted (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be converted (the right-hand end of a field).

NER - An integer variable. This variable will be equal to the position of the last invalid (nonnumeric or nonblank) character encountered, except for the JLAST position, which may contain a sign.

Detailed description: The subroutine operates from left to right. Each character is checked for validity (digit or blank). Blanks are changed to zeros. If a character is invalid, the error indicator, NER, is set equal to the position of the character. If the character is valid, it is converted to decimal format and right-justified using the formula

$$\text{Decimal digit} = (\text{character} + 4032)/256$$

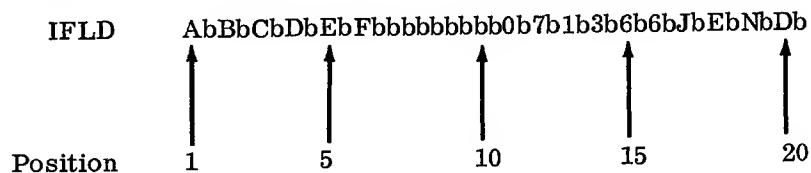
When all characters have been converted, the decimal field is signed. More detailed information may be found in the A1DEC flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IFLD(20)

N=0

CALL A1DEC(IFLD,7,17,N)

Before:



N=0

After:

IFLD	AbBbCbDbEbFb00000713661EbNbDb
Position	 1 5 10 15 20

N=0

Before execution, the field is shown in A1 format, the character followed by a blank. Therefore, the field to be converted is

bbbb071366J

After execution, the field has been converted, as is evident. There were no invalid characters in the field, since N is the same.

Errors: If an invalid character (nonnumeric or nonblank) is encountered, the error indicator is set equal to the position of that character, and processing of the field continues.

Remarks: When the error indicator has been set, the character indicated is the last invalid character. There may be other invalid characters in the field, occurring to the left of the character noted.

Zone punches are used, at times, to indicate conditions (switches). These zones can be removed with the NZONE subroutine. Following is an error routine to correct errors of this type:

```
Main Line  
.  
.  
.  
1      CALL A1DEC(IFLD,J,JLAST,N)  
       IF(N) 2,2,3  
2      Continue Main Line  
.  
.  
.  
3      Error Routine  
       CALL NZONE(IFLD,N,4,N1)  
       N1=0  
       CALL A1DEC(IFLD,N,N,N1)  
       IF(N1) 5,5,4
```

```
4      STOP 999
5      CALL DECA1(IFLD,J,JLAST,N)
      N=0
      GO TO 1
```

When an error of this type occurs, N will be greater than zero. Control would go to statement 3. Using the NZONE routine, the zone is removed (if not a special character). The invalid character is now converted with the A1DEC routine. If the character is still invalid, control goes to statement 4 and the program will STOP. If the character is now valid, it has been converted and control goes to statement 5. However, there may have been other invalid characters. Therefore, at statement 5 the field is converted back to A1 format and control returns to statement 1, where the field is again converted from A1 format to decimal format. This process continues until a truly invalid character (special character) is encountered, or until the field is converted with no errors.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

CARRY

Format: CALL CARRY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KARRY)

Function: Resolve all carries within the specified field and indicate any high-order carry out of the field. This routine will not normally be called by the user.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the field that will be interrogated for carries. The data must be in decimal format.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of JCARD (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD (the right-hand end of a field).

KARRY - An integer variable. This variable will contain any carry out of the high-order position of the JCARD field. If there is no carry, KARRY will be set to zero.

Detailed description: The routine operates from right to left, examining the low-order digit first. The digit being examined is divided by ten. Since only integers are used, the quotient of this division is the carry in that digit. Ten times the carry is subtracted from the digit. If the digit is now negative, ten is added to the digit and one is subtracted from the carry. At this point, or if the resultant digit was positive, the next digit to the left is examined. First, the carry from the previous digit is added to this digit. Then the process for the first digit, starting with division by ten, is carried out. When all digits have been examined, from JCARD(JLAST) to JCARD(J) inclusive, the final carry is set and the routine terminates. More detailed information may be found in the CARRY flowchart and listing.

Example:
DIMENSION NUMB(10)
CALL CARRY(NUMB,1,10,N)

Before:

NUMB	00 72 6 27 51811
Position	1 5 10

N=22

After:

NUMB	0723350211
Position	1 5 10

N=0

After an arithmetic operation the condition of the NUMB field is as shown at "Before". The third, fifth and eighth positions appear as shown, because multiple arithmetic operations have generated them. The object of the CARRY routine is to resolve this type of problem.

Notice that a 1 has been borrowed from the seventh position to resolve the -8 condition. Similarly, a 3 has been borrowed from the fourth position, and the 7 from 72 has gone into the second position.

Errors: None

Remarks: This routine is used by the other routines in this package as a service routine. In general, the user need not call this routine, since all carries are resolved by the arithmetic routines themselves (ADD, SUB, MPY, DIV).

DECA1

Format: CALL DECA1(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Converts a field from decimal format, right-justified, one digit per word, to A1 format, one character per word.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the name of the field that will be converted. Originally, this field must be in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of JCARD to be converted (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be converted (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable will be equal to the position of the last digit of JCARD which was negative or greater than 9, except for the JLAST position, which can be negative (sign).

Detailed description: The subroutine operates from left to right. First the sign is determined. Then each digit, starting with JCARD(J), is converted to A1 format using the formula

$$\text{Character} = 256 \text{ (decimal digit)} - 4032$$

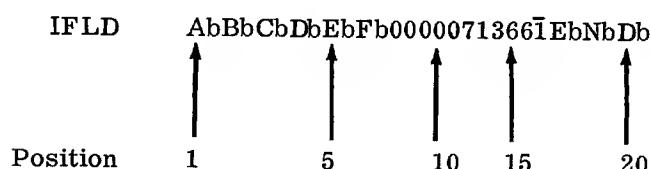
When all digits have been converted, the field is signed. More detailed information may be found in the DECA1 flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IFLD(20)

N=0

CALL DECA1(IFLD,7,17,N)

Before:



N=0

After:

IFLD	AbBbCbDbEbFb0b0b0b0b0b7b1b3b6b6bJbEbNbDb
Position	↑ 1 5 10 15 20

N=0

Before execution the field is shown in decimal format. The field to be converted is

00000713661

After execution, the field has been converted to A1 format, as is evident, the character followed by a blank. There were no invalid digits in the field, since N is the same.

Errors: If an invalid digit (not 0 to 9, inclusive) is encountered, the error indicator is set equal to the position of that character, and processing of the field continues.

Remarks: When the error indicator indicates an error, the digit indicated is the last invalid digit. There may be other invalid digits in the field, occurring to the left of the digit noted.

These errors should not occur, since the arithmetic routines (ADD, SUB, MPY, and DIV) will resolve carries. However, if this does happen, the user's program should indicate (possibly by STOPing) that this has occurred.

Note that the error indicator is not reset by this subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset the error indicator.

DIV

Format: CALL DIV(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Divides one arbitrary-length decimal data field by another, placing the quotient and remainder in the dividend.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array is the divisor. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the divisor (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit of the divisor (the right-hand end of a field).

KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the dividend, will contain the quotient and the remainder, extended to the left, in decimal format, one digit per word.

K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the dividend (the left-hand end of a field).

KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last digit of the dividend (the right-hand end of a field). This is also the position of the last digit of the remainder.

NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable indicates whether division by zero was attempted, or whether the KCARD field is not long enough.

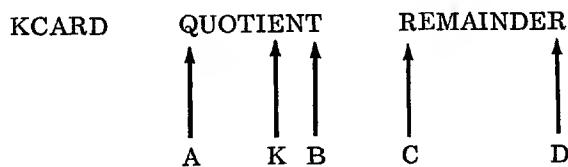
Detailed description: First the signs are cleared from both fields and saved. Then the KCARD field is extended to the left the length of the JCARD field (JLAST-J+1), and filled with zeros. If the KCARD field will be extended below KCARD(1), NER will be set equal to KLAST and the routine will be terminated. Next, the JCARD field is scanned to find the high-order significant digit. If no digit is found, the error indicator NER is set to KLAST, and the result is the same as the input. When a digit is found, the division begins. It is done by the method of trial divisors:

1. The high-order digit of the divisor is used as the trial divisor.
2. The trial divisor is divided into the next high-order digit of the dividend to generate a digit of the quotient.
3. The digit of the quotient is multiplied by the trial divisor.
4. This product is subtracted from the corresponding number of digits in the high-order portion of the dividend.

5. As long as the result is positive, the quotient digit is the next digit in the quotient. A return is made to step 2.
6. When the result is negative, the product from step 3 is added back to the dividend, 1 is subtracted from the quotient digit, and the new quotient digit is placed in the quotient as the next digit. Finally, the signs are generated for the quotient and remainder and the sign is replaced on the divisor.

The quotient will be located in the KCARD field. The subscript of the first digit of the quotient will be $K - (JLAST - J + 1)$, and the subscript of the last digit of the quotient will be $KLAST - (JLAST - J + 1)$.

The remainder will also be located in the KCARD field. The subscript of the first digit of the remainder will be $KLAST - LAST + J$, and the subscript of the last digit of the remainder will be $KLAST$.



A is the position whose subscript is $K - (JLAST - J + 1)$.

K is the first position of the dividend, defined earlier.

B is the position whose subscript is $KLAST - (JLAST - J + 1)$.

C is the position whose subscript is $KLAST - (JLAST - J)$.

D is the position whose subscript is $KLAST$.

More detailed information may be found in the DIV flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IDVSR(5),IDVND(15)

N=0

CALL DIV(IDVSR,1,5, IDVND,6,15,N)

Before:

IDVSR	00982
Position	1 5
IDVND	ABCDE0007136673
Position	1 5 10 15

N=0

After:

IDVSR is unchanged.

IDVND 000000726700479

Position	1	5	10	15
----------	---	---	----	----

N=0

The numeric data field IDVND has been divided by the numeric data field IDVSR, the remainder and quotient being placed in IDVND in reverse order (quotient followed by remainder). Note that the IDVND field has been extended to the left the length of the IDVSR field, five positions.

Errors: If division by zero is attempted, the only action is that KCARD is extended and filled with zeros. The error indicator indicates that division by zero was attempted (NER=KLAST).

If there is not enough room to extend the KCARD field to the left, NER will again be set equal to KLAST, and the routine will terminate. None of the fields involved will be modified.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. No decimal point alignment is allowed. For this reason numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Divide \$166.75 by 36.25 hours to find the rate per hour.

\$166.75 in mills is 166750.

36.25 to three decimal places is 36250.

The units in the division are mills per one-thousandth of an hour. The answer is desired in mills per hour, so if the numerator is multiplied by 1000, the units will be mills per hour.

Dividing yields a quotient of 4600 and a zero remainder. Half-adjusting yields the rate of 4605 mills per hour or \$4.60 per hour.

Space must always be provided in the KCARD field for expansion. The first position of the dividend, K, must be at least JLAST-J+1 positions from the beginning of KCARD. For example, if JCARD is seven positions, 1 through 7, the dividend in KCARD, must start at least seven positions ($7-1+1=7$) from the beginning of KCARD. This would have K equal to 8.

EDIT

Format: CALL EDIT(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)

Function: Edits data from one array into another array, which contains the edit mask.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the data to be edited, called the source field, one character per word, in A1 format.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be edited (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be edited (the right-hand end of a field).

KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional, integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which data is edited; it contains the edit mask before editing begins, stored one character per word, in A1 format, and is called the mask field.

K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of the edit mask (the left-hand end of a field).

KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than K. This is the position of the last character of the edit mask (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The following table gives the control characters for editing, the characters used to make up the mask, and their respective functions:

<u>Control Character</u>	<u>Function</u>
b (blank)	This character is replaced by a character from the source field.
0 (zero)	This character indicates zero suppression and is replaced by a character from the source field. The position of this character indicates the rightmost limit of zero suppression (see description of operation below). Blanks are inserted in the high-order nonsignificant positions of the field.

<u>Control Character</u>	<u>Function</u>
(decimal)	This character remains in the mask field where placed. It is considered a significant character and may not be zero-suppressed.
, (comma)	This character remains in the mask field where placed. However, if zero suppression is requested, this character will be removed if it is to the left of the last character to be zero-suppressed.
CR (credit)	These two characters can be placed in the two rightmost positions of the mask field. They are undisturbed if the source field is negative. (If the source field is positive, the characters C and R are blanked out.) In editing operations, a negative source field is indicated by an 11-zone over the rightmost character. Whether CR is blanked out or not, no data will be edited into these positions when CR is present, but rather into the edit characters to the left. The letters C and R may be used in the remainder of the edit mask, where they will be treated as normal alphabetic characters, without being subject to sign control.
- (minus)	Only the R character is checked, so the C character may be any legal character, and it will be treated as described.
* (asterisk)	This character is handled similarly to CR in the rightmost position of the mask field.
\$ (floating dollar sign)	This character operates the same as the 0 (zero) for zero suppression, except that asterisks rather than blanks are inserted in the high-order nonsignificant positions of the field, providing asterisk check protection.
	This character has the same effect as the 0 (zero) for zero suppression, except that a \$ is inserted to the left of the first significant character found, or to the left of the position that stopped the zero suppression.

The operation of the edit routine may be described in five steps:

1. Characters are placed in the mask field from the source field, moving from right to left. The characters 0 (zero), b (blank), * (asterisk) and \$ (dollar sign) are replaced with characters from the source field. No other characters in the mask field are disturbed.

2. If all characters in the source field have not been placed in the mask field before the end of the mask field is encountered, the whole mask is set to asterisks and editing is terminated.
3. CR (credit) and - (minus) in the rightmost positions of the mask field are blanked if the source field is positive (does not have an 11-zone over the rightmost character).
4. The zero suppression scan starts at the left end of the mask field and proceeds left to right, replacing zeros (0), blanks (b's), and commas (,). The last position replaced will occur where the zero suppression character was located, or one position to the left of where a significant character, not zero (0), blank (b), or comma (,), occurs. If the zero suppression character was an asterisk (*), the replacement character is an asterisk. Otherwise, the replacement character is a b (blank).
5. If the zero suppression character was a dollar sign (\$), a dollar sign is placed in the last replaced position in the zero suppression scan.

In order for the edit routine to work correctly and as described, five rules must be followed in creating the mask field:

1. There must be at least as many b's (blanks) in the mask field as characters in the source field.
2. If the mask field contains zero (0), asterisk (*), or dollar sign (\$), zero suppression will be used and the first character in the mask field must be a b (blank).
3. The mask field must not contain more than one of the following, which may appear only once:

0 (zero)

* (asterisk)

\$ (dollar sign)

4. If the rightmost character in the mask field is an R, the next character to the left must be a C, in order to edit with CR (credit). Both characters will be blanked if the source field is positive. If the rightmost character in the mask field is - (minus), it will be blanked if the source field is positive.
5. All numeric, alphabetic, and special characters may be used in the mask field. All characters that do not have special meaning will be left in their original position in the mask field during the edit.

More detailed information may be found in the EDIT flowchart and listing.

Example: There are two common methods for creating a mask field:

	<u>Method 1</u>	<u>Method 2</u>
	DIMENSION MASK(10)	DIMENSION MASK(10)
1	FORMAT(10A1)	MASK(1)=16448
	IN=2	MASK(2)=27456
	READ(IN,1)MASK	MASK(3)=16448
		MASK(4)=16448
		MASK(5)=23360
		MASK(6)=19264
		MASK(7)=16448
		MASK(8)=16448
		MASK(9)=-15552
		MASK(10)=-9920

The first method, and by far the shorter and simpler, is to read the mask field in from a data card. Note that each character requires a word of core storage. The second method is to create the mask field using the FORTRAN arithmetic statement. Still another method for creating the mask field is by using the FILL routine. These last two methods make use of the decimal equivalents of EBCDIC codes as listed in the Appendix.

The table of examples below illustrates how the EDIT routine works:

<u>Source Field</u>	<u>Mask Field</u>	<u>Result</u>
00123D	bb,bb\$.bbCR	bbb\$12.34bb
00123M	bb,bb\$.bbCR	bbb\$12.34CR
00123M	bb,bb\$.bb-	bbb\$12.34-
00123D	bb,bb\$.bb-	bbb\$12.34b
46426723	b,bbb,bb\$.bbCR	b\$464,267.23bb
00200P	b,bb*.bbCR	***20.07CR
082267139	bbb-bb-bbbb	082-26-7139
01234567	bbbb\$.bbCR	*****
0AB1234	bbbb\$b.bbCR	b\$AB12.34bb
-12345	bb, bb\$.bb-	\$-, 123.45b

Because the mask field is destroyed after each use, it is advisable to move the mask field to the output area and perform the edit function in the output area.

Errors: If the number of characters in the source field is greater than the number of blanks in the mask field, the mask field is filled with asterisks (*).

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only one character will be placed in the mask field.

In order to place a b (blank) in a specific position, the FILL routine may be used. In addition, the EDIT routine may be modified so that the & (ampersand) will indicate a blank in the position in which the ampersand is placed.

FILL

Format: CALL FILL(JCARD,J,JLAST,NCH)

Function: Fills an area with a specified character.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the area to be filled.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be filled (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be filled (the right-hand end of a field).

NCH - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code for the fill character. The Appendix contains a list of these codes.

Detailed description: The area of JCARD, starting with J and ending with JLAST, is filled with the character equivalent to the NCH code, one character per word, in A1 format. More detailed information may be found in the FILL flowchart and listing.

Example: CALL FILL (IPRNT,3,10,16448)

Fill the area IPRNT from positions 3 through 10 with blanks. In other words, clear the area.

IPRNT:

Before: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S b . . .

After: A B b b b b b b b K L M N O P Q R S b . . .

Position 1 5 10 15 20

Errors: None.

Remarks: If JLAST is less than J, only JCARD(J) will be filled with the character equivalent of NCH.

GET

Format: GET (JCARD,J,JLAST,SHIFT)

Function: Extracts a data field from an array, and converts it to a real number. This is a function subprogram.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the data to be retrieved, stored one digit per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be retrieved (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be retrieved (the right-hand end of a field).
- SHIFT - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. If decimal places are required, SHIFT is equal to 10^{-d} , d being the number of decimal places. When SHIFT is used as a scale factor, SHIFT is 10^d , d being the number of zeros. If a card contains 12345 and the value of SHIFT is 0.0001, the result will be 1.2345. The result will be 123450. if a value 10.0 is assigned to SHIFT.

Detailed description: Using the formula

$$\text{BINARY DIGIT} = (\text{EBCDIC CODE} + 4032) / 256$$

the real digits are retrieved. Each binary digit is shifted left and summed, resulting in a whole number decimal. The sum is multiplied by SHIFT to locate the decimal point. The result is then placed in the real variable GET. If there are blanks in the data field, they are treated as zeros. If a nonnumeric character, other than blank, appears in any position other than the low-order position, the variable containing the result is zero. If a special character, other than the - (minus), appears in the low-order position, the resulting variable is set to zero. For input and for output the sign must be placed over the low-order position as an 11-punch for minus and a 12 or no overpunch for plus. If the low-order position is zero and the number is negative, the column must contain only an 11-punch. (The zero must not be punched.) If the low-order position is zero and the number is positive, the column must contain only the zero punch. (The 12 row must not be punched.)

More detailed information may be found in the GET flowchart and listing.

Example 1: DIMENSION INCRD(80)

B=GET(INCRD,1,5,0.001)

Before: INCRD 0123456b...
Position 1

B = 0.0

After: INCRD is the same.

B = 1.234

Example 2:

A = GET (INCRD,1,6,0.01) + GET (INCRD,7,12,0.01)
+ GET (INCRD,13,18,0.01) + GET (INCRD,19,24,0.01)
+ GET (INCRD,25,30,0.01) + GET (INCRD,31,36,0.01)
+ GET (INCRD,37,42,0.01) + GET (INCRD,43,48,0.01)

Before:

INCRD 001221000070145035700357161111724368120001270124
Position 1 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48

A=0.0

After: INCRD is the same

A = 21222.87

The above example sums the six-digit fields found in the first 48 columns of a card. Each data field has two decimal places. Any arithmetic operation can be performed with GET () as an operand.

Errors: If a nonnumeric character, other than blank, appears in a position other than the low-order position, the result is set to zero.

If a special character other than - (minus) appears in the low-order position, the result is set to zero.

Remarks: The GET routine is a function subprogram. As such, it is used in an arithmetic expression as shown in the example.

When the digit in the units position is a zero, a minus sign is shown as an 11-punch only; a plus is shown as a zero-punch only.

In most cases the value of SHIFT should be 10.0, placing the decimal point at the right-hand end of the number. (For dollars and cents calculations, the result of the GET would be in mills.) This will eliminate precision errors from the calculations. The decimal point may be replaced, moved to the left, with the EDIT routine for output. (See example under "Programming Notes".)

If JLAST is less than J, only one digit, JCARD(J), will be placed in the real variable GET.

ICOMP

Format: ICOMP (JCARD,J,JLAST,K,KLAST)

Function: Two variable-length decimal format data fields are compared. The result is set to a negative number, zero, or a positive number. This is a function subprogram.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the first data field to be compared, one digit per word, in decimal format.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).

KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the second data field to be compared, one digit per word, in decimal format. If the fields are unequal in length, the KCARD field must be the longer field.

K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).

KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Since the fields are assumed to be right-justified, the first operation is to examine the length of each field. If KCARD is longer than JCARD, the leading digits of KCARD are examined. If any one of them is greater than zero the result (ICOMP) is the opposite sign of KCARD. If they are all zero, or if the lengths are equal, corresponding digits are compared. The routine operates from left to right. The routine terminates when KCARD is longer than JCARD and a nonzero digit appears in the high-order of KCARD, when JCARD and KCARD do not match, or when all digits in JCARD and KCARD are equal. The following table shows the value of ICOMP, depending on the relation of the JCARD field to the KCARD field:

<u>ICOMP</u>	<u>Relation</u>
- (minus)	JCARD is less than KCARD
0 (zero)	JCARD is equal to KCARD
+ (plus)	JCARD is greater than KCARD

More detailed information may be found in the ICOMP flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION ITOT(10),ICTL(10)

```
IF (ICOMP(ICTL,1,10,ITOT,1,10)) 1,2,1
```

The control total is compared to the total calculated. Control goes to statement 1 if the totals do not match (the calculated total is greater than or less than the control total). Control goes to statement 2 if the calculated total is equal to the control total. The fields compared are not changed.

ITOT 0007136673

ICTL 0007136688

ICOMP after is positive.

Errors: No errors are detected. However, the JCARD field must not be longer than the KCARD field.

Remarks: ICOMP is a function subprogram and as such should be used in an arithmetic expression.

If JLAST is less than J, or KLAST is less than K, the result is unpredictable.

IOND

Format: CALL IOND

Function: Checks for I/O interrupts and loops until no I/O interrupts are pending.

Detailed description: The routine checks the Interrupt Service Subroutine Counter to see whether any I/O interrupts are pending. If the counter is not zero, the routine continues to check it until it becomes zero. Then the routine returns control to the user. More detailed information may be found in the IOND flowchart and listing.

Example: CALL IOND

PAUSE 777

The two statements shown will wait until all I/O interrupts have been serviced. Then the program will PAUSE. If an I/O interrupt is pending, and IOND is not used before a PAUSE, the program will not PAUSE.

Errors: None

Remarks: This statement must always be used before a STOP or PAUSE statement.

It may also be helpful in debugging programs. Sometimes, with more than one event going on at the same time (PRINTing and processing) during debugging, difficulties can be encountered. The user may not be able to easily find the cause of trouble. The use of IOND after each I/O statement will ensure that only one I/O operation is going on at any given time.

KEYBD

Format: CALL KEYBD(JCARD,J,JLAST)

Function: Reads characters from the keyboard.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array will contain the keyed information when reading is finished. The information will be in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first word of JCARD into which a character will be keyed (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last word of JCARD into which a character will be keyed (the right-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The keyboard is read and the information being read is printed on the console printer. When the specified number of characters have been read, or when EOF is encountered, the reading terminates. The characters read are converted from keyboard codes to EBCDIC and placed in A1 format, one character per word. Control is now returned to the user. More detailed information may be found in the TYPER/KEYBD flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION INPUT(30)

CALL KEYBD(INPUT,1,30)

Before:

INPUT	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ0123
Position	1 5 10 15 20 25 30

After:

INPUT	THE CUSTOMER NAME GOES HERE123
Position	1 5 10 15 20 25 30

The array INPUT, from INPUT(1) to INPUT(30), has been filled with information read from the keyboard.

Errors: The following WAITs may occur:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Action</u>
41	2xx0	Ready the keyboard.
41	2xx1	Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

Only 60 characters at a time may be read from the keyboard.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be read.

If more than 60 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 60), only 60 characters will be read.

Remarks: The characters asterisked in Appendix D of IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5929) will be entered into core storage and printed. All other characters will be entered into core storage but will not be printed.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

MOVE

Format: CALL MOVE(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Moves data from one array to another array.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array from which data is moved. The data must be stored in JCARD in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be moved (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be moved (the right-hand end of a field).

KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array to which data is moved, one character per word.

K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to which data will be moved (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Characters are moved, left to right, from the sending field, JCARD, starting with JCARD(J) and ending with JCARD(JLAST), to the receiving field KCARD, starting with KCARD(K). More detailed information may be found in the MOVE flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION INPUT(80),IOUT(120)

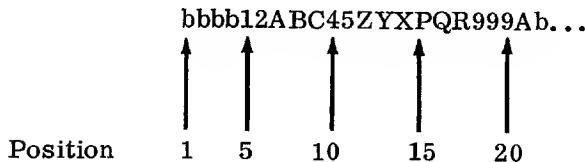
L=20

K=14

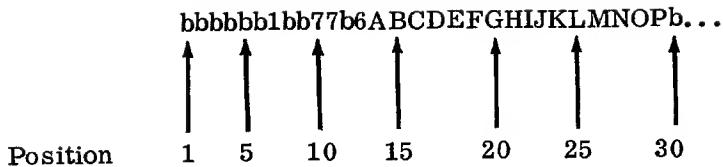
CALL MOVE(INPUT,6,L,IOUT,K)

Before:

INPUT



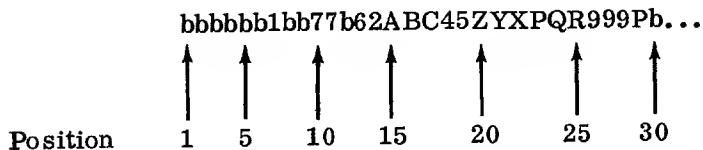
IOUT



After:

INPUT is the same.

IOUT



The field in the array INPUT, starting at INPUT(6) and ending at INPUT(20), is moved to the field in the array IOUT, starting at IOUT(14). A total of 15 characters are moved.

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than J, one character is moved to KCARD(K).

MPY

Format: CALL MPY(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Multiplies two arbitrary-length decimal data fields, placing the product in the second data field.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array is the multiplier. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit that will multiply (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to multiply (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the multiplicand, will contain the product, extended to the left, in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of the multiplicand (the left-hand end of a field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of the product and the multiplicand (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. This variable will indicate whether the KCARD field is not long enough.

Detailed description: First the signs are cleared from both fields and saved. Then the KCARD field is extended to the left the length of the JCARD field (JLAST-J+1) and filled with zeros. If the KCARD field will be extended below KCARD (1), NER will be set equal to KLAST and the routine will be terminated. Next, the JCARD field is scanned to find the high-order significant digit. If no digit is found, the result is set to zero. When a digit is found, the actual multiplication begins. The significant digits in the JCARD field are multiplied by the digits in the KCARD field, one at a time, starting with KCARD(K) and ending with KCARD(KLAST). The preliminary results are summed, shifting after each preliminary multiplication to give the correct place value to the preliminary results. Finally, the correct sign is generated for the result, in KCARD, and the sign of JCARD is restored. More detailed information may be found in the MPY flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION MPLR(5),MCAND(15)

N=0

CALL MPY(MPLR,1,5,MCAND,6,15,N)

Before:

MPLR	00982
Position	1 5
MCAND	ABCDE0007136673
Position	1 5 10 15

N=0

After:

MPLR is unchanged.

MCAND	000007008212886
Position	1 5 10 15

N=0

The numeric data fields MPLR and MCAND are multiplied, the result being placed in MCAND. Note that the MCAND field has been extended to the left the length of the MPLR field, five positions, and that N has not been changed.

Errors: If there is not enough room to extend the KCARD field to the left, NER will be set equal to KLAST, and the routine will terminate.

Remarks: Conversion from EBCDIC to decimal is necessary before using this subroutine. This may be accomplished with the A1DEC subroutine.

The length of the JCARD and KCARD fields is arbitrary, up to the maximum space available.

The arithmetic performed is decimal arithmetic, using whole numbers only. All numbers should have an assumed decimal point at the right-hand end. Dollars and cents

calculations should be performed in mills so that half-adjusting, when necessary, will not be difficult. This is illustrated in the following example:

Multiply 36.25 hours by \$4.60.

36.25 to three decimal places is 36250.

\$4.60 in mills is 4600.

Multiplying, the product is 166750000.

Half-adjusting in the mills position, adding 5 to that position only, yields 166755000.

Using the EDIT subroutine on positions 1 through 5, the result will be \$166.75.

Space must always be provided in the KCARD field for expansion. The first position of the multiplicand, K, must be at least JLAST-J+1 positions from the beginning of KCARD. For example, if JCARD is 7 positions, 1 through 7, then the multiplicand, in KCARD, must start at least seven positions ($7-1+1=7$) from the beginning of KCARD. This would have K equal to 8.

The product, located in the KCARD field, will begin at position $K-(JLAST-J+1)$ of KCARD, and end at position KLAST of KCARD.

NCOMP

Format: NCOMP(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Two variable-length data fields are compared, and the result is set to a negative number, zero, or a positive number. This is a function subprogram.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the first data field to be compared, one character per word, in A1 format.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be compared (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional, integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the second data field to be compared, one character per word, in A1 format.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of KCARD to be compared (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: Corresponding characters of JCARD and KCARD are compared logically, starting with JCARD(J) and KCARD(K). The routine operates from left to right. The routine terminates when JCARD and KCARD do not match, or when the character at JCARD(JLAST) has been compared. The following table shows the value of NCOMP, depending on the relation of the JCARD field to the KCARD field:

<u>NCOMP</u>	<u>Relation</u>
- (minus)	JCARD is less than KCARD
0 (zero)	JCARD is equal to KCARD
+ (plus)	JCARD is greater than KCARD

More detailed information may be found in the NCOMP flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IN(80)

```
IF (NCOMP(IN,1,20,MASTR,1))1,2,3
```

The field on the input card starting in column 1 and ending in column 20 is compared with the master field. Control goes to statement 1 if the input card is less than the master card. Control goes to statement 2 if the input card equals the master card. Control goes to statement 3 if the input card is greater than the master card. The fields compared are not changed.

IN	1234567bbbbbbABCDEF
MASTER	1234567bbbbbbABCDEF
NCOMP after is zero	

Errors: None

Remarks: The collating sequence in ascending order is as follows:

A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,

blank,,,<,(+,&,*,),-/,%,#,@',=

The compare operation is terminated by the last character of the first data field, the data field at JCARD, or by an unequal comparison. NCOMP is a function subprogram and as such should be used in an arithmetic statement.

If JLAST is less than J, only the first character from each field will be compared.

NSIGN

Format: CALL NSIGN(JCARD,J,NEWS,NOLDS)

Function: Interrogate the sign and return with a code as to what the sign is. Also, modify the sign as specified.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the digit to be interrogated or modified, in decimal format.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the digit to be interrogated or modified.

NEWS - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code specifying the desired modification of the sign.

NOLDS - An integer variable. Upon completion of the routine, this variable contains the code specifying what the sign was.

Detailed description: The sign is retrieved and NOLDS is set as in the table below:

<u>NOLDS is</u>	<u>When the sign was</u>
+1	positive
-1	negative

Then a new sign is inserted, specified by NEWS, as shown in the table below:

<u>NEWS</u>	<u>Sign</u>
+1	positive
0	opposite of old sign
-1	negative
NOLDS	no change

More detailed information may be found in the NSIGN flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION INUMB(9)

 CALL NSIGN(INUMB,9,0,N)

Before: N=0, INUMB(9)=7

After: N=1, INUMB(9)=-7

Errors: None

Remarks: The digit processed must be in decimal format. If it is not, the results are meaningless.

NZONE

Format: CALL NZONE(JCARD,J,NEWZ,NOLDZ)

Function: Interrogate the zone and return with a code as to what the zone is. Also, modify the zone as specified.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the character to be interrogated or modified, in A1 format.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the character in JCARD to be interrogated or modified.

NEWZ - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the code specifying the modification of the zone.

NOLDZ - An integer variable. This variable contains the code specifying what the zone was.

Detailed description: The zone is retrieved and NOLDZ is set as in the table below:

<u>NOLDZ is</u>	<u>When the character was</u>
1	A-I
2	J-R
3	S-Z
4	0-9
more than 4	special

Then a new zone is inserted, specified by NEWZ, as shown in the table below:

<u>NEWZ</u>	<u>Character</u>
1	12 zone
2	11 zone
3	0 zone
4	no zone
more than 4	no change

When a special character is the original character, the zone will not be changed. More detailed information may be found in the NZONE flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IN(80)

 CALL NZONE(IN,1,2,J)

Before: J=0,IN(1) = B

After: J=1,IN(1) = K

Errors: None

Remarks: The minus sign or dash (-, an 11-punch) is treated as if it were a negative zero, not as a special character. This is the only exception.

The only modification performed on an input minus sign is that it may be transformed to a digit zero with no zone (a positive zero).

PACK

Format: CALL PACK(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Information in A1 format, one character per word, is PACKed into A2 format, two characters per word.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the input array, containing the data in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be PACKed (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be PACKed (the right-hand end of a field).

KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which the data is PACKed, in A2 format, two characters per word.

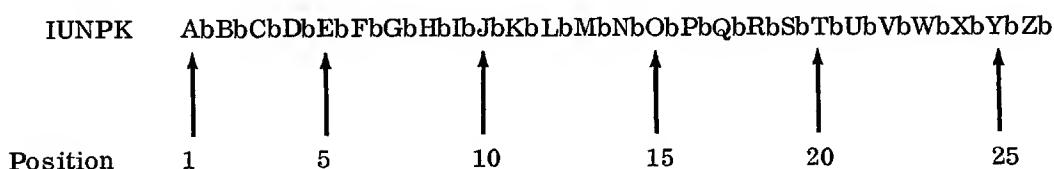
K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of KCARD to receive the PACKed characters (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters in the JCARD array are taken in pairs, starting with JCARD(J), and PACKed together into one element of KCARD, starting with KCARD(K). Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters will always be PACKed. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used in order to make the last data PACKed a pair. More detailed information may be found in the PACK/UNPAC flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IUNPK(26),IPAKD(26)

CALL PACK(IUNPK,1,25,IPAKD,1)

Before:



IPAKD	0b1b2b3b4b5b6b7b8b9b0b1b2b3b4b5b6b7b8b9b0b1b2b3b4b5b
Position	1 5 10 15 20 25

After:

IUNPK is the same.

IPAKD	ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ3b4b5b6b7b8b9b0b1b2b3b4b5b
Position	1 5 10 15 20 25

Note that each two characters shown above represent one element of the array. Also, after IUNPK has been PACKed, the twenty-sixth character, Z, has been PACKed since 25 characters were specified (between J and JLAST).

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, the first two characters of JCARD will be PACKed. An even number of characters in JCARD will always be PACKed into KCARD. An equation for how much space is required, in elements, in KCARD is

$$\text{Space in KCARD} = \left[\frac{\text{JLAST}-\text{J}+2}{2} \right]$$

This result is rounded down at all times.

PRINT

Format: CALL PRINT(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: The printing of one line on the IBM 1132 Printer only is initiated, and control is returned to the user.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the information to be printed, on the IBM 1132 Printer, in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be printed (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be printed (the right-hand end of a field).

NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates carriage tape channel conditions that have occurred in printing.

Detailed description: When the previous print operation is finished, if a print operation was going on, the routine begins. The characters to be printed are packed and reversed. Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters is required. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used to get an even number. Then printing is initiated and control is returned to the user. When printing is finished, the printer spaces one line and the indicator, NER, is set as follows:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
3	Channel 9 has been encountered
4	Channel 12 has been encountered

If channel 9 or channel 12 is not encountered, the indicator is not set.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Cause</u>
41	6xx0	Printer not ready or end of forms.
41	6xx1	Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

All of the above WAITS require operator intervention.

Only one line can be printed at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 120).

More detailed information may be found in the PRINT/SKIP flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IOUT(120)

N=0

CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,N)

IF(N-3) 1,2,3

2 Channel 9 routine

3 Channel 12 routine

1 Normal processing

The line in IOUT, from IOUT(1) through IOUT(120), is printed. The indicator is tested to see whether (1) the line was printed at channel 9 or (2) the line was printed at channel 12. Appropriate action will be taken.

Notice that the test of the indicator is made after printing. The test should always be performed in this way to see where the line has just been printed. If the indicator was set, the line was printed at channel 9 or channel 12.

Errors: If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be printed. If more than 120 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 120), only 120 characters will be printed.

Remarks: After each line is printed, the condition indicator should be checked for the channel 9 or channel 12 indication. In doing this the same variable should always be used for the indicator.

The indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, the FORTRAN READ and WRITE statements, except disk READ or WRITE, must not be used.

PUNCH

Format: CALL PUNCH(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Punches a card on the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the characters to be punched into a card, in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be punched (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be punched (the right-hand end of a field).

NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates any conditions that have occurred in punching a card, and the nature of these conditions.

Detailed description: The characters to be punched are converted from EBCDIC to card codes, one at a time. When all characters have been converted, the punching operation is initiated. If an error occurs during the operation, the condition indicator is set, and the operation is continued. The possible values of the condition indicator and their meaning are listed below:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
0	Last card condition.
1	Feed or punch check. Operator intervention required.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>
Punch not ready.	1xx0
Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your IBM representative. Save all output.	1xx1

All of the above WAITS require operator intervention.

Only one card can be punched at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 80).

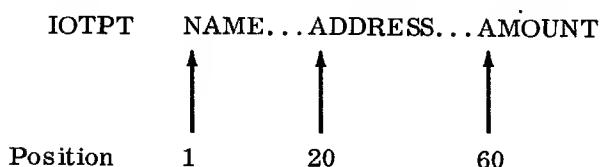
More detailed information may be found in the READ/PUNCH flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IOTP(80)

N=-1

CALL PUNCH(IOTP,1,80,N)

Before:



N=-1

After:

IOTP is the same.

N=0

The information in IOTP, from IOTP(1) to IOTP(80), has been punched into a card. Since N=0, the information was punched correctly, and the card punched into was the last card.

Errors: If a punch or feed check occurs, the condition indicator will be set equal to 1. If an internal error occurs, the system will WAIT as specified above.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be punched.

If more than 80 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 80), only 80 characters, one card, will be punched.

Remarks: After each card is punched, the condition indicator should be checked for the last card indication. This will occur only after the last card has physically been punched.

The condition indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

PUT

Format: CALL PUT(JCARD,J,JLAST,VAR,ADJST,N)

Function: Converts the real variable, VAR, to an EBCDIC integer number, half-adjusting as specified, and places the result, after decimal point alignment, in an array. An 11-zone is placed over the low-order, rightmost position in the array if VAR is negative.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array will contain the result of the PUT routine, EBCDIC coded information, in A1 format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the first position of JCARD to be filled with the result (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the last position to be filled with the result (the right-hand end of a field).
- VAR - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. This is the number to be PUT.
- ADJST - A real constant, a real expression, or a real variable. This is added to the variable, VAR, as a half-adjustment factor.
- N - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This specifies the number of digits to truncate from the right-hand end of the number, VAR.

Detailed description: First, the half-adjustment factor is added to the real variable, VAR. Then, each digit is retrieved using the formula

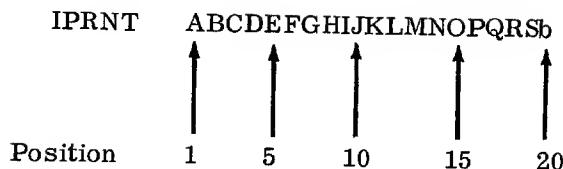
$$\text{EBCDIC DIGIT} = 256 \text{ (BINARY DIGIT)} - 4032$$

and placed in the output area. Each binary digit is retrieved by subtracting the digits already retrieved from VAR and multiplying by 10. The next digit is then retrieved and placed in the output area. More detailed information may be found in the PUT flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IPRNT(120)
 CALL PUT(IPRNT,1,12,A,5.0,1)

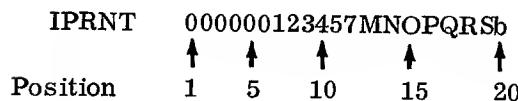
Before:

A = 1234567.



After:

A = 1234567.



Errors: None

Remarks: If the receiving field, JCARD, is not large enough to hold all of the output, only the low-order digits are placed.

It is necessary for the programmer to use the ADJST parameter in every PUT. Assume that the number to be PUT is \$123.00. Because the IBM 1130 is a binary machine, the number may be represented in core storage as 122.999.... If this number is PUT with ADJST equal to zero, the result is \$122.99. With ADJST equal to 0.005, the preliminary result is 123.004; when PUT, the result is \$123.00. The value of ADJST should be a 5 in the decimal position one to the right of the low-order digit to be PUT.

In most cases the ADJST parameter should apply to the mills position. One digit should be specified by N (this truncates after rounding). See example under "Programming Notes".

If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only one digit will be PUT.

READ

Format: CALL READ(JCARD,J,JLAST,NER)

Function: Reads a card from the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only, overlapping the conversion from card codes to EBCDIC.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. A card will be read into this array, in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first word of JCARD into which a character will be read (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last word of JCARD into which a character will be read (the right-hand end of a field).

NER - An integer variable. This variable indicates any conditions that have occurred in reading a card, and the nature of these conditions.

Detailed description: A card read operation is started. While the card is being read, the characters, one at a time, are converted from card codes to EBCDIC. If an error occurs during the operation, the condition indicator is set, and the operation continues. The possible values of the condition indicator and their meaning are listed below:

<u>NER is</u>	<u>when</u>
0	Last card condition.
1	Feed or read check. Operator intervention required.

If a WAIT occurs at location 41, one of the following conditions exists:

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>
Reader not ready.	1xx0
Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your IBM representative. Save all output.	1xx1

All of the above WAITS require operator intervention.

Only one card can be read at a time (JLAST-J+1 must be less than or equal to 80). More detailed information may be found in the READ/PUNCH flowchart and listing.

Example: **DIMENSION INPUT(160)**

N1=-1

CALL READ(INPUT,1,80,N1)

N2=-1

CALL READ(INPUT,81,160,N2)

Before:

INPUT	000000...0000000000
Position	1 5 155 160

N1=-1

N2=-1

After:

INPUT	THIS IS THE NAME...SECOND CARD...
Position	1 5 10 15 80 81 85 90 160

N1=-1

N2=-1

From the user's viewpoint the next card is read into the INPUT array (1-80). N1 is not one of the indicated values, so the first read was successful. The next card is read into the INPUT array (81-160). N2 is not one of the indicated values, so the second read was also successful.

Errors: If a read or feed check occurs, the condition indicator will be set equal to 1. If an internal error occurs, the system will WAIT as specified above.

If JLAST is less than J, only one character will be read.

If more than 80 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 80), only 80 characters, one card, will be read.

Remarks: After each card read, the condition indicator should be checked for the last card indication. This will occur only after the last card has physically been read into core storage.

The condition indicator is not reset by the subroutine. It is the responsibility of the user to initialize and reset this indicator.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

SKIP

Format: CALL SKIP(N)

Function: Execute the requested control function on the IBM 1132 Printer only.

Parameter description:

N - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. The value of this variable corresponds to an available control function.

Detailed description: If the printer is busy, the subroutine WAITS. Otherwise, or when the printer finishes, the routine executes the requested function and returns control to the calling program. The control functions and their values are as follows:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Value</u>
Immediate skip to channel 1	12544
Immediate skip to channel 2	12800
Immediate skip to channel 3	13056
Immediate skip to channel 4	13312
Immediate skip to channel 5	13568
Immediate skip to channel 6	13824
Immediate skip to channel 9	14592
Immediate skip to channel 12	15360
Immediate space of 1 space	15616
Immediate space of 2 spaces	15872
Immediate space of 3 spaces	16128
Suppress space after printing	0

Normal spacing is one space after printing.

Example: NUMBR=12544

CALL SKIP(NUMBR)

The carriage skips until a punch in channel 1 of the carriage control tape is encountered (normally this is at the top of a page).

Errors: Only the codes mentioned above can be used. The use of anything else will result in either no movement of the carriage or a WAIT at location 41 with 6xx1 in the accumulator (hex).

Remarks: When space suppression after printing is executed, it is reset to single-space after printing. If the user wishes to continue suppression, he must give that skip command again.

If this subroutine is used, the FORTRAN READ and WRITE statements, except disk READ or WRITE, must not be used.

STACK

Format: CALL STACK

Function: Selects the alternate stacker on the IBM 1442, Model 6 or 7, only for the next card to go through the punch station. More detailed information may be found in the STACK flowchart and listing.

Example: A card has been read. The sum of the four-digit numbers in columns 10-13 and 20-23 is punched in columns 1-5. If the sum is negative, the card should be selected into the alternate stacker. A program to solve the problem follows:

	<u>FORTRAN Statement</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	FORMAT(9X,I4,6X,I4)	Description of the input data.
2	FORMAT(I5)	Description of the output data.
	IO=2	Input unit number.
3	READ(IO,1)I1,I2	Input statement.
	I3=I1+I2	Sum.
	IF(I3)4,5,5	Is the sum negative?
4	CALL STACK	Yes — select the card.
5	WRITE(IO,2)I3	No — punch.
	GO TO 3	Process the next card.
	END	

Errors: None

Remarks: If the card reader is in a not-ready state (last card) and the card just read is to be stacker-selected, the card reader will not accept the stacker select command. The user should place a blank card after the card designating last card to his program. This will prevent the card reader from becoming not ready and will allow the card to be stacker-selected.

SUB

Format: CALL SUB(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER)

Function: Subtracts one arbitrary-length decimal data field from another arbitrary-length decimal data field, placing the result in the second data field.

Parameter description:

- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array that is subtracted, the subtrahend. The data must be stored in JCARD in decimal format, one digit per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit to be subtracted (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last digit to be subtracted (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array, the minuend, is subtracted from, and will contain the result in decimal format, one digit per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first digit of KCARD (the left-hand end of the field).
- KLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable, greater than or equal to K. This is the position of the last character of KCARD (the right-hand end of a field).
- NER - An integer variable. Upon completion of the subroutine, this variable will indicate whether arithmetic overflow occurred.

Detailed description: The sign of the JCARD field is reversed and then the JCARD and KCARD fields are ADDED using the ADD subroutine. More detailed information may be found in the SUB flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IGRND(12), ITEM(6)

N=0

CALL SUB(ITEM,1,6,IGRND,1,12,N)

Before:

IGRND	000713665203
Position	1 5 10

ITEM	10234K
Position	1 5

N=0

After:

IGRND	000713767545
Position	1 5 10

ITEM is unchanged.

N=0

The numeric data field ITEM, in decimal format, is SUBtracted from the numeric data field IGRND, also in decimal format. Note that the fields are both right-justified. In this case, since the ITEM field is negative, and the operation to be performed is subtraction, the ITEM field is added to the IGRND field. The error indicator, N, is the same, since there is no overflow out of the high-order digit, left-hand end, of the IGRND field.

Errors: If the KCARD field is not large enough to contain the sum (that is, if there is a carry out of the high-order digit), the error indicator, NER, will be set equal to KLAST.

If the JCARD field is longer than the KCARD field, nothing will be done and the error indicator will be equal to KLAST.

Remarks: See the remarks for the ADD subroutine.

TYPER

Format: CALL TYPER(JCARD,J,JLAST)

Function: The typing on the console printer is initiated, and control is returned to the user.

Parameter description:

JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This array contains the characters to be printed on the console printer, in A1 format, one character per word.

J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first character of JCARD to be printed (the left-hand end of a field).

JLAST - An integer constant, an integer variable, or an integer expression, greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last character of JCARD to be printed (the right-hand end of a field).

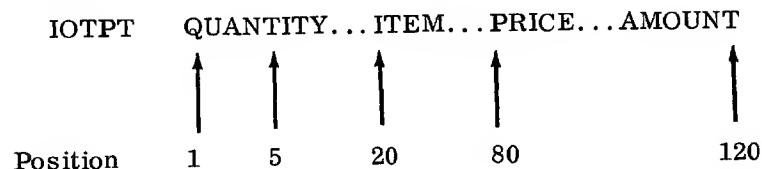
Detailed description: The characters to be printed are converted from EBCDIC to console printer codes and are packed. Since the characters are taken in pairs, an even number of characters is required. If necessary, the character at JCARD(JLAST+1) will be used to get an even number. Then the print operation is started. While printing is in progress, control is returned to the user's program.

More detailed information may be found in the **TYPER/KEYBD** flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IOTP(120)

```
CALL TYPER(IOTPT,1,120)
```

Before:



After:

IOTPT is the same. The line is being printed.

The printing of the line, specified in IOTPT, is initiated on the console printer, and control returns to the user's program.

Errors: The following WAITS may occur:

<u>WAIT (loc)</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Action</u>
41	2xx0	Ready the console printer.
41	2xx1	Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listing in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

If JLAST is less than J, two characters will be printed. If more than 120 characters are specified (JLAST-J+1 is greater than 120), only 120 characters will be printed.

Remarks: The asterisked characters in Appendix D of IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5925) are legal. No other characters will be printed.

If this subroutine is used, any other I/O must use commercial subroutines, with the exception of disk, which must always use FORTRAN I/O, and the 1132 Printer, which may use either FORTRAN I/O or the I/O subroutine in this package.

Control functions can be used on the console printer. The following table indicates the available control functions and the decimal constant required for each function:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Decimal constant</u>
Tabulate	1344
Shift to black	5184
Carrier return	5440
Backspace	5696
Line feed	9536
Shift to red	13632

The decimal constant corresponding to a particular function must be placed in the output area (JCARD). The function will take place when its position in the output area is printed.

Example: JCARD(1)=5440
 JCARD(21)=1344
 JCARD(30)=5440
 JCARD(51)=5440
 JCARD(82)=5440
 CALL TYPER(JCARD,1,101)

The above coding will carrier-return to a new line, then print characters 2-20 of JCARD, tab to the next tab stop; print characters 22-29, carrier return, print characters 31-50, carrier return, print characters 52-81, carrier return, and finally print characters 83-101.

UNPAC

Format: CALL UNPAC(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K)

Function: Information in A2 format, two characters per word, is UNPACKed into A1 format, one character per word.

Parameter description:

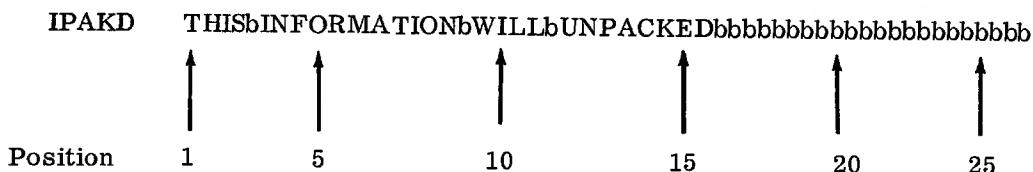
- JCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the input array, containing the data in A2 format, two characters per word.
- J - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of JCARD to be UNPACKed (the left-hand end of a field).
- JLAST - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable greater than or equal to J. This is the position of the last element of JCARD to be UNPACKed (the right-hand end of a field).
- KCARD - The name of a one-dimensional integer array defined in a DIMENSION statement. This is the array into which the data is UNPACKed, in A1 format, one character per word.
- K - An integer constant, an integer expression, or an integer variable. This is the position of the first element of KCARD to receive the UNPACKed characters (the left-hand end of a field).

Detailed description: The characters in the JCARD array (A2) are UNPACKed left to right, starting with JCARD(J), and placed in the KCARD array (A1), starting with KCARD(K). Each element of JCARD, when UNPACKed, will require two elements of KCARD. More detailed information may be found in the PACK/UNPAC flowchart and listing.

Example: DIMENSION IUNPK(26),IPAKD(26)

 CALL UNPAC(IPAKD,1,13,IUNPK,1)

Before:



IUNPK	FbIbLbLbbbIbNbNbTbHbIbSbbbAbRbEbAaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
Position	1 5 10 15 20 25

After:

IPAKD is the same.

IUNPK	TbHbIbSbbbIbNbFbObRbMbAbTbIbObNbNbWbIbLbLbbbUbNbPbAb
Position	1 5 10 15 20 25

Note that each two characters shown above represent one element of the array.

Errors: None

Remarks: If JLAST is less than or equal to J, only the first element of JCARD,JCARD(J) will be UNPACKed into the first two elements of KCARD. An even number of characters will always be UNPACKed into KCARD. An equation for how much space is required, in elements, in KCARD is

$$\text{Space in KCARD} = 2 (\text{JLAST}-\text{J}+1)$$

WHOLE

Format: WHOLE (EXPRS)

Function: Truncates the fractional portion of a real expression.

Parameter description:

EXPRS - A real expression. This is the expression that is truncated (the fractional part is made zero).

Detailed description: The result of the expression is shifted right until the fractional portion has been shifted off. Then the result is shifted left to give the original result with a zero fraction.

Example: A=WHOLE(.1*B)

Before:

A=0.0

B=71234.99

After:

A=7123.000

B=71234.99

The expression, (.1*B), has been evaluated, and the fractional portion has been dropped.

Errors: None

Remarks: The argument, EXPRS, must always be a real expression. If the purpose is to simply truncate the fraction from a number A, the expression must be (1.0*A).

PROGRAMMING NOTES

The 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package expects all alphameric information to be one character per word. Thus, input of data, when using standard FORTRAN READ statements, should be similar to the following:

```
DIMENSION I(80)
```

```
1      FORMAT(80A1)
```

```
IN=2
```

```
READ(IN,1)I
```

The above coding will read 80 characters of information, an 80-column card, placing each character in an 1130 word. The input data is now available to the user for any and all processing. Standard FORTRAN WRITE statements for information that was READ under A1 format should also be under A1 format.

Input of data, when using the READ subroutine, will automatically be in A1 format. Also, PRINTing, PUNCHing, and TYPEing assume A1 format.

Before any STOP or PAUSE, the user must always place the statement

```
CALL    IOND
```

This will ensure that all interrupts for input/output operations have been serviced.

In order to test for a channel 9 or a channel 12 indication from the 1132 Printer, the user should place the test after the CALL to the PRINT subroutine.

```
N=0
```

```
CALL PRINT(IOUT,1,120,N)
```

```
IF(N-3) 1,2,3
```

```
1      No indication
```

```
2      Channel 9 is now being printed on
```

```
3      Channel 12 is now being printed on
```

If the test is not placed directly after the CALL to PRINT, erroneous conditions may be indicated.

With one exception, all I/O devices must use either FORTRAN I/O exclusively or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O exclusively. The exception is as follows: if the console printer uses Commercial Subroutine Package I/O, only the 1132 Printer may use either FORTRAN I/O or Commercial Subroutine Package I/O.

Also, the IOCS control record should not reference any devices other than disk, since this will cause subroutines, which will not be used, to reside in core storage. All parameters required by each subroutine must be supplied when programming, or results will be erroneous.

If the user wishes to use the TRACE facilities of FORTRAN, he must use standard FORTRAN READs and WRITEs. After the TRACE facilities have served their purpose, the FORTRAN READs and WRITEs should be converted to CALLs to the I/O subroutines supplied with this package.

All programs using the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package must be compiled with the control statement * ONE WORD INTEGERS.

The package has been prepared with Extended Precision. There are notes under "Modification Aids" for the user who wishes to use standard precision. When using the Extended Precision package, the user's program must also be compiled with the control statement * EXTENDED PRECISION.

One very useful technique involves the NZONE subroutine. It is possible to have a five-way switch by coding as follows:

```
CALL NZONE(ISWT,1,5,I)
```

```
IF(I-5) 2,1,1
```

- 1 The switch is a special character
- 2 GO TO (3,4,5,6),I
- 3 The switch has a 12 zone
- 4 The switch has an 11 zone
- 5 The switch has a 0 zone
- 6 The switch has no zone

If each of the possible zones is expanded by actually using the digit of the switch, it becomes a 38-way switch.

In order to move a zone from one character to another, the following coding can be used:

```
CALL NZONE(ICH1,1,5,J)
```

```
CALL NZONE(ICH2,1,J,I)
```

The character at ICH2(1), unless it was a special character, now has the zone of the character at ICH1(1).

Also, NSIGN may be used to move signs from one field to another.

```

CALL NSIGN(IFLD1, LAST, N, N)
CALL NSIGN(IFLD2, IEND, N, I)

```

When using the disk cartridge for storage of data, it is suggested that all data to be used in FORTRAN arithmetic statements be converted to real format. All alphabetic information should be PACKed before it is written onto the disk. Decimal information should be converted to A1 format and then PACKed before it is written onto the disk. These methods will allow more information to be stored on the disk cartridge.

Half-adjusting, as explained in the description of the PUT routine, is very important to the accuracy of calculations. To be completely safe (that is, to write programs so that precision does not become a problem), the program should perform all arithmetic operations in mills. Then use the PUT routine to half-adjust and truncate the mills position. The EDIT routine may then be used to place the decimal point and any other edit character. An example is as follows:

	<u>FORTRAN Statements</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
	DIMENSION IN(80),IOUT(9),ITMP(7)	Allocate storage
1	FORMAT(80A1)	Describe input
2	FORMAT(9HbGROSS IS,9A1)	Describe output
	IREAD=2	Input unit
	IWRIT=3	Output unit
	READ(IREAD,1)IOUT	Read edit mask (bbbb\$..bb)
	READ(IREAD,1)IN	Input
	RATE=GET(IN,30,34,1.0)	Extract rate (cc 30-34) already in mills
	HRS=GET(IN,40,43,10.0)	Extract hours (cc 40-43) and add a zero to make them mills
	CURR=RATE*HRS	Calculate current earnings (now in thousands of mills)
	CURR=WHOLE((CURR+500.0)/1000.0)	Half-adjust, make current earnings mills, and truncate any fraction
	GROSS=CURR+GET(IN,20,26,10.0)	Extract old gross (cc 20-26) making mills, and calculate new gross
	CALL PUT(ITMP,1,7,GROSS,5.0,1)	Half-adjust, truncate, and convert to A1 format
	CALL EDIT(ITMP,1,7,IOUT,1,9)	Place decimal point and dollar sign
	WRITE(IWRIT,2)IOUT	Print
	CALL EXIT	End of job
	END	

The above program will calculate gross pay. If there is an error in keypunching a field, the GET statement for that field will be zero. The GET routine can be changed and the computer made to stop, if a PAUSE, as stated under "Modification Aids", is appropriately placed.

As mentioned under "General Description", precision errors can be a problem. Therefore, the following limits are set on the size of real numbers:

+100,000,000.0
-100,000,000.0

If dollars and cents are used, the limits are:

+1,000,000.000
-1,000,000.000

As can be seen, an additional decimal place is carried to ensure accuracy.

In mills (including the additional decimal place) the limits are:

+1,000,000,000.
-1,000,000,000.

When using the decimal arithmetic feature of the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package, it is not necessary to half-adjust to compensate for the binary nature of the 1130. However, when multiplication or division is involved, it is necessary to half-adjust to get to the nearest penny. This may be done by adding a constant of 5 to the mills position.

To truncate a field (zero out part of the fraction), the user can employ the FILL subroutine. The following statements show the multiplication of the hours worked (to two decimal places) by the rate (to three decimal places), half-adjusting in the third decimal place:

<u>Statement</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
DIMENSION IRATE(5),IHR(4),IW(9), IGROS(6),IFIVE(1)	Allocate storage
N=0	Initialize
IFIVE(1)=5	
CALL MOVE(IHR,1,4,IW,6)	Set up work area
CALL MPY(IRATE,1,5,IW,6,9,N)	Multiply
IF(N) 2,1,2	Overflow?
1 CALL ADD(IFIVE,1,1,IW,1,7,N)	Half-adjust in mills
CALL MOVE(IW,1,6,IGROS,1)	Place result and truncate
.	
.	
.	

C OVERFLOW CONDITION

2 STOP 777

Remember that MPY and DIV both require the extension of the second field in the operation. Also, the result may be located in the second field through the formulas given in the specific subroutine descriptions.

There are no limits to the size of numbers when the decimal feature of the package is used.

MODIFICATION AIDS

Since the source language of the subroutine package is mainly FORTRAN, modification is a relatively easy problem, provided the modification is well defined.

In the listings there are comments as to where pauses could be conveniently placed to stop on error conditions.

The following FORTRAN program may be used on an IBM 1130 or other machine to produce the decimal equivalents of character codes. The only changes to the program may be the input and output unit numbers in statements 3 and 4, and the integer width in statement 2. The program reads a card which should contain up to 80 legal characters for that machine, and prints the character and its decimal equivalent.

```
DIMENSION N(80)  
1   FORMAT(80A1)  
2   FORMAT(1X,A1,1X,I6)  
3   READ(2,1)N  
4   WRITE(3,2)(N(I),N(I), I=1,80)  
    STOP  
    END
```

The package has been prepared with Extended Precision. If the user wishes to use standard precision, he must, before compiling the routines, remove cards numbered:

CSP00060	CSP03310
CSP00280	CSP03750
CSP00440	CSP04340
CSP01080	CSP04690
CSP01850	CSP04920
CSP02150	CSP05190
CSP02480	CSP05460
CSP02760	CSP09830
CSP03130	CSP12860
CSP14940	

In addition, the user must change the PUT subroutine by replacing card number CSP01990 with the following six cards:

(cc 73-80)

	JTEST=IFIX(DIGS-10. 0*DIGT)	CSP01982
11	IF(JTEST-10)9,10,10	CSP01985
10	JTEST=JTEST-10	CSP01988
	DIGT=DIGT+1. 0	CSP01991
	GO TO 11	CSP01994
9	JCARD(JNOW)=256*JTEST-4032	CSP01997

SAMPLE PROBLEMS

PROBLEM 1

This program has been written to exercise each of the routines. A card is read and a code on that card initiates the operation of the specified routine. The card image is printed, before execution of the routine; the resulting variable is printed, if such a variable is associated with the routine; and the card image is printed, after execution of the routine.

If the user's system has an 1132 Printer, switch 0 on the console must be in the up position and all other switches in the down position. If the user's system does not have an 1132 Printer, all switches on the console must be in the down position.

Sample Problem 1: Source Program

```

// FOR                                              CSP09780

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** SAMPLE PROBLEM 1
* NAME SMPL1
* IOCS(CARD,TYPEWRITER+1132 PRINTER)
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL

CSP09790
CSP09800
CSP09810
CSP09820
CSP09830
CSP09840

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SAMPLE PROBLEM 1                                              PAGE 02
C-----GENERAL PURPOSE 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE TEST PROGRAM.  CSP09850
      DIMENSION NCARD(80), NAMES(5+13)  CSP09860
1      FORMAT (80A1)  CSP09870
2      FORMAT (110.4F10.0, F10.3)  CSP09880
3      FORMAT (20HONOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE +5A1+16H WITH PARAMETERS, CSP09890
     XAF10.5, F10.3)  CSP09900
4      FORMAT (13H CARD BEFORE=+80A1)  CSP09910
5      FORMAT (13H CARD AFTER =+80A1)  CSP09920
6      FORMAT(1H,+$13+2X,12HCARD AFTER =+1X,80A1)  CSP09930
7      FORMAT(1H0+4X+10HINDICATORS,3X,12HCARD BEFORE=+1X+80A1)  CSP09940
8      FORMAT (10H ANSWER IS, F20.3)  CSP09950
C-----DEFIN UNIT NUMBERS OF I/O DEVICES*
      CALL DATSWIO(N)
      NREAD=2  CSP09960
      NWRTI=2*(1/N)+1  CSP09970
      REAO (NREAD+1) NAMES  CSP09980
10     READ (NREAD+2) N, V1, V2, V3, V4, VAR  CSP09990
      IF (N) 98+98+99  CSP10000
      STOP  CSP10010
99     WRITE (NWRTI,3) (NAMES(I,N), I=1+5), V1, V2, V3, V4, VAR  CSP10020
      N1=V1  CSP10030
      N2=V2  CSP10040
      N3=V3  CSP10050
      N4=V4  CSP10060
      NVAR=VAR  CSP10070
      NER1=0  CSP10080
      NER2=0  CSP10090
      NER3=0  CSP10100
      NER4=0  CSP10110
      NER5=0  CSP10120
      READ (NREAD+1) NCARD  CSP10130
      IF(N=7) 21+21+22  CSP10140
21     WRTI(NWRTI+4) NCARD  CSP10150
C-----GO TO 1130 CSP ROUTINE  CSP10160
      GO TO (11,12,13,14+15+16+17)+ N  CSP10170
C-----COMP ROUTINE  CSP10180
11     ANS=NCOMP (NCARD+N1+N2+NCARD+N3)  CSP10190
      GO TO 19  CSP10200
C-----MOVE ROUTINE  CSP10210
12     CALL MOVE (NCARD+N1+N2+NCARD+N3)  CSP10220
      GO TO 20  CSP10230
C-----NZONE ROUTINE  CSP10240
13     CALL NZONE(NCARD+N1+N2+N3)  CSP10250
      ANS=N3  CSP10260
      GO TO 19  CSP10270
C-----EDIT ROUTINE  CSP10280
14     CALL EDIT(NCARD+N1+N2+NCARD+N3+N4)  CSP10290
      GO TO 20  CSP10300
C-----GET ROUTINE  CSP10310
15     ANS=GET(NCARD+N1+N2+V3)  CSP10320
      GO TO 19  CSP10330
C-----PUT ROUTINE  CSP10340
16     CALL PUT(NCARD+N1+N2+VAR+V3+N4)  CSP10350
      CSP10360
      CSP10370

```

SAMPLE PROBLEM 1

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```

GO TO 20                                CSP10380
C-----FILL ROUTINE                      CSP10390
17 CALL FILL(NCARD+N1,N2,NVAR)           CSP1040D
GO TO 20                                CSP10410
19 WRITE (NWRIT+8) ANS                  CSP10420
20 WRITE (NWRIT+5) NCARD                CSP10430
GO TO 10                                CSP10440
22 WRITE(NWRIT,7) NCARO                 CSP10450
C-----ADEC ROUTINE                      CSP10460
CALL ADEC(NCARD+N1+N2,NER1)             CSP10470
CALL ADEC(NCARO+N3+N4,NER2)
N=N-7                                     CSP10480
GO TO (23+24+25+26+27+28)*N          CSP10490
C-----ADO ROUTINE                      CSP10500
23 CALL ADD(NCARD+N1+N2+NCARD+N3+N4,NER3)
GO TO 29                                CSP10510
C-----SUB ROUTINE                      CSP10520
24 CALL SUB(NCARD+N1+N2+NCARO+N3+N4,NER3)
GO TO 29                                CSP10530
C-----MPY ROUTINE                      CSP10540
25 CALL MPY(NCARO+N1+N2+NCARO+N3+N4,NER3)
GO TO 29                                CSP10550
C-----DIV ROUTINE                      CSP10560
26 CALL DIV(NCARD+N1+N2+NCARO+N3+N4,NER3)
GO TO 29                                CSP10570
C-----ICOMP ROUTINE                     CSP10580
27 NER3=ICOMP(NCARD+N1+N2+NCARD+N3+N4)
GO TO 29                                CSP10590
C-----NSIGN ROUTINE                     CSP10600
28 CALL NSIGN(NCARD+N1+NVAR+NER3)
C-----DECAL ROUTINE                     CSP10610
29 CALL DECAL(NCARO+N1+N2,NER4)
IF(N=31 33+32+30)                       CSP10620
30 IF(N=4) 33+31+33                         CSP10630
31 JSPAN=N2-N1                           CSP10640
KSPAN=N4-N3                           CSP10650
KSTRT=N3-JSPAN-1                        CSP10660
N3=N4-JSPAN                           CSP10670
CALL DECAL(NCARO+KSTRT+N3-1,NER5)
GO TO 33                                CSP10680
32 N3=N3-N2+N1-1                         CSP10690
CALL DECAL(NCARD,N3,N4,NER5)
WRITE(NWRIT+6) NER1+NER2+NER3+NER4+NER5+NCARO
GO TO 10                                CSP10700
ENO                                      CSP10710

```

SAMPLE PROBLEM 1

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```

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
V1 =0000 V2 =0003 V3 =0006 V4 =0009 VAR =000C ANS =000F NCARO=0064 NAMES=00A5 N =00A6 NREA0=00A7
NWRIT=00A8 I =00A9 N1 =00AA N2 =00AB N3 =00AC N4 =00AD NVAR =00AE NER1 =00AF NER2 =00B0 NER3 =00B1
NER4 =00B2 NER5 =00B3 JSPAN=00B4 KSPAN=00B5 KSTRT=00B6

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =00C0 2 =00C3 3 =00C8 4 =00E7 5 =00F2 6 =00FD 7 =010D 8 =0122 10 =0157 98 =016A
99 =016C 21 =01C8 11 =01DA 12 =01E6 13 =01EF 14 =01FC 15 =0206 16 =0210 17 =021A 19 =0222
20 =0228 22 =0231 23 =0254 24 =025F 25 =026A 26 =0275 27 =0280 28 =028C 29 =0292 30 =02A0
31 =02A6 32 =02CE 33 =02D8

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
IOCS

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
DATSW NCOMP MOVE NZONE EDIT GET PUT FILL A1DEC ADO SUB MPY DIV ICOMP NSIGN
DECAL ELD ESTO IFIX FLOAT WRITYZ SRED SWRT SCOMP SF10 S10AI S10X S10F S10I S10C
STOP CARDZ PRNT2

INTEGER CONSTANTS
0=00B8 2=00B9 1=008A 5=00BB 7=00BC 3=00BD 4=00BE 0=008F

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMPL1
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 184 PROGRAM 570

END OF COMPILE

```

Sample Problem 1: Output

```
// XEO                                              CSP10830

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS  1.000000 10.000000 11.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRST
ANSWER IS      -544.000
CARD AFTER =ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRST

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS  1.000000 10.000000 11.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=BC80 F   BC80 F
ANSWER IS      0.000
CARD AFTER =BC80 F   BC80 F

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NCOMP WITH PARAMETERS  20.000000 25.000000 30.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=          JKL MN      CBAFG
ANSWER IS      448.000
CARD AFTER =          JKL MN      CBAFG

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE MOVE  WITH PARAMETERS  1.000000 5.000000 20.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=ABCDE
CARD AFTER =ABCDE

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE MOVE  WITH PARAMETERS  40.000000 49.000000 1.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=          9876543210
CARD AFTER =          9876543210

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS  10.000000 5.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=          A
ANSWER IS      1.000
CARD AFTER =          A

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS  10.000000 5.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=          I
ANSWER IS      1.000
CARD AFTER =          I

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS  20.000000 5.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=          0
ANSWER IS      4.000
CARD AFTER =          0

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS  20.000000 5.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=          9
ANSWER IS      4.000
CARD AFTER =          9

NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS  30.000000 5.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000
CARD BEFORE=          R
ANSWER IS      2.000
```

```

CARO AFTER =
               R
               22CSP11060
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 10.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= A
ANSWER IS    1.000
CARO AFTER = A
               24CSP11080
               24CSP11080
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 10.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= 1
ANSWER IS    4.000
CARO AFTER = A
               26CSP11100
               26CSP11100
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 10.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= J
ANSWER IS    2.000
CARO AFTER = A
               28CSP11120
               28CSP11120
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 4.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= I
ANSWER IS    1.000
CARO AFTER = 9
               30CSP11140
               30CSP11140
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 2.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= 9
ANSWER IS    4.000
CARO AFTER = R
               32CSP11160
               32CSP11160
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 20.00000 3.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= R
ANSWER IS    2.000
CARO AFTER = Z
               34CSP11180
               34CSP11180
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 30.00000 3.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= 0
ANSWER IS    1.000
CARO AFTER = 0
               36CSP11200
               36CSP11200
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 30.00000 2.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= 4
ANSWER IS    4.000
CARO AFTER = M
               38CSP11220
               38CSP11220
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE NZONE WITH PARAMETERS 30.00000 4.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= M
ANSWER IS    2.000
CARO AFTER = 4
               40CSP11240
               40CSP11240
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EOIT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 6.00000 20.00000 30.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=123456   * $* CR
CARO AFTER =123456   $1.23456
               42CSP11260
               42CSP11260
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EOIT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 6.00000 20.00000 30.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=02343K   * $* CR
CARO AFTER =02343K   $234.32CR
               44CSP11280
               44CSP11280
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EOIT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 6.00000 20.00000 29.00000 0.000

```

```

CARO BEFORE=00343~      * $* ~
CARO AFTER =00343~      $34.30-
               46CSP11300
               46CSP11300
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EOIT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 7.00000 21.00000 28.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=1234567   * $* ~
CARO AFTER =1234567   *****
               48CSP11320
               48CSP11320
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EOIT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 6.00000 14.00000 30.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=00005M   * $* CR
CARO AFTER =00005M   *****$0.54CR
               50CSP11340
               50CSP11340
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE EOIT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 6.00000 20.00000 29.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE= 5M        * $* ~
CARO AFTER = 5M        .54-
               52CSP11360
               52CSP11360
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 5.00000 0.01000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=12345     ANSWER IS 123.449
CARO AFTER =12345
               54CSP11380
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 5.00000 0.01000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=1234N     ANSWER IS -123.449
CARO AFTER =1234N
               56CSP11400
               56CSP11400
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 7.00000 0.00100 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=1 3 5 7    ANSWER IS 1030.506
CARO AFTER =1 3 5 7
               58CSP11420
               58CSP11420
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 5.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=12A84     ANSWER IS 0.000
CARO AFTER =12A84
               60CSP11440
               60CSP11440
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 5.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=1230~     ANSWER IS -12300.000
CARO AFTER =1230~
               62CSP11460
               62CSP11460
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE GET WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 3.00000 0.00001 0.00000 0.000
CARO BEFORE=123        ANSWER IS 0.001
CARO AFTER =123
               64CSP11480
               64CSP11480
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 5.00000 0.50000 0.00000 12345.000
CARO BEFORE=
CARO AFTER =12345
               66CSP11500
               66CSP11500
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS 1.00000 2.00000 5.00000 1.00000 12890.000
CARO BEFORE=
CARO AFTER =89
               68CSP11520
               68CSP11520
NOW TESTING 1130 CSP ROUTINE PUT WITH PARAMETERS 11.00000 15.00000 5.00000 1.00000 12345.000

```


Sample Problem 1: Data Input Listing

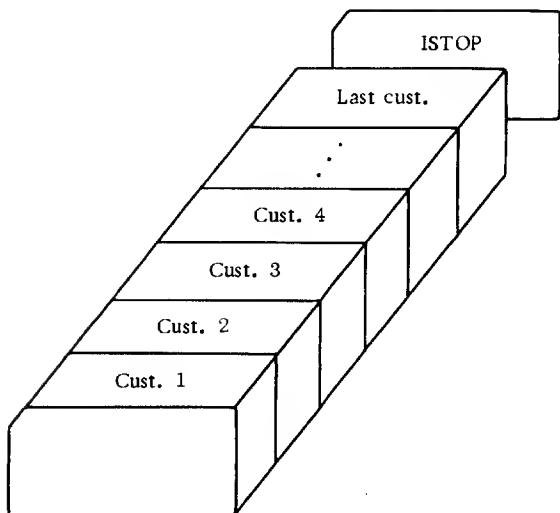
NCOMPMOVE NZONEEDIT GET PUT FILL ADO SUB MPY OIV ICOMPNSIGN						
1	1	10	11			CSP10840
ABCOEFGHIJKLMNOPRST						1CSP10850
1	1	10	11			2CSP10860
BCB0 F	BCBD F					3CSP10870
1	20	25	30			4CSP10880
	JKLMN	CBAFG				5CSP10890
2	1	5	20			6CSP10900
ABCDE						7CSP10910
2	40	49	1			8CSP10920
			9876543210			9CSP10930
3	10	5				10CSP10940
A						11CSP10950
3	10	5				12CSP10960
I						13CSP10970
3	20	5				14CSP10980
	0					15CSP10990
3	20	5				16CSP11000
	9					17CSP11010
3	30	5				18CSP11020
		J				19CSP11030
3	30	5				20CSP11040
		R				21CSP11050
3	10	1				22CSP11060
A						23CSP11070
3	10	1				24CSP11080
1						25CSP11090
3	10	1				26CSP11100
J						27CSP11110
3	20	4				28CSP11120
	1					29CSP11130
3	20	2				30CSP11140
	9					31CSP11150
3	20	3				32CSP11160
	R					33CSP11170
3	30	3				34CSP11180
		D				35CSP11190
3	30	2				36CSP11200
		4				37CSP11210
3	30	4				38CSP11220
		M				39CSP11230
4	1	6	20	30		40CSP11240
123456	*	S.	CR			41CSP11250
4	1	6	20	30		42CSP11260
02343K	*	S.	CR			43CSP11270
4	1	6	20	29		44CSP11280
00343-	*	S.	-			45CSP11290
1234567	1	7	21	28		46CSP11300
4	*	S.	6	10		47CSP11310
00005M	1	*	CR			48CSP11320
4	1	6	20	29		49CSP11330
5M	*	O	-			50CSP11340
						51CSP11350
						52CSP11360

12345	5	1	5	.01		53CSP11370
1234N	5	1	5	.01		54CSP11380
1 3 5 7	5	1	7	.001		55CSP11390
12A84	5	1	5	1*		56CSP11400
1230-	5	1	3	.00001		57CSP11410
123	6	1	5	0.5	0	58CSP11420
	6	1	2	5+0	1	59CSP11430
	6	11	15	5+0	1	60CSP11440
	6	10	16	50+0	2	61CSP11450
	6	10	17	5+0	1	62CSP11460
	7	1	10			63CSP11470
ABCDEFGHJK	7	20	25			64CSP11480
		A8C0EFGH				65CSP11490
08	31	35	66	70		66CSP11500
09	31	35	66	70		67CSP11510
10	31	35	66	70		68CSP11520
-	11	31	35	66		69CSP11530
11	31	35	66	70		70CSP11540
12	31	35	66	70		71CSP11550
	13	1	1	2	2	72CSP11560
65	08	31	35	66	70	73CSP11570
	09	31	35	99	70	74CSP11580
	10	31	35	99	70	75CSP11590
	11	31	35	99	70	76CSP11600
	12	31	35	99	70	77CSP11610
	13	1	1	2	2	78CSP11620
54	08	01	20	41	70	CSP11630
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	2048 CSP11640
12345678901234567890						CSP11650
						2048 CSP11660
						CSP11670
						2048 CSP11680
						CSP11690
						2048 CSP11700
						CSP11710
						2048 CSP11720
						CSP11730
						CSP11740
						CSP11750
						2048 CSP11760
						CSP11770
						2048 CSP11780
						CSP11790
						2048 CSP11800
						CSP11810
						2048 CSP11820
						CSP11830
						2048 CSP11840
						CSP11850
						CSP11860
						CSP11870
						CSP11880
						CSP11890
						CSP11900

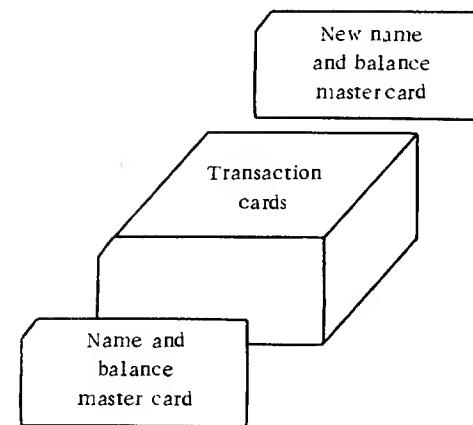
10	01	20	41	70		CSP11910
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	CSP11920
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	CSP11930
12345678901234567890	13	1	1	2	2	CSP11940
	32		41	70		CSP11950
12345678901234567890	08	01	20	41	70	CSP11960
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	CSP11970
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	CSP11980
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	CSP11990
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	CSP12000
12345678901234567890	13	1	1	2	2	CSP12010
	ON		41	70		CSP12020
12345678901234567890	08	01	20	41	70	CSP12030
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	CSP12040
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	CSP12050
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	CSP12060
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	CSP12070
12345678901234567890	13	1	1	2	2	CSP12080
	NM		41	70		CSP12090
12345678901234567890	08	01	20	41	70	CSP12100
12345678901234567890	09	01	20	41	70	CSP12110
12345678901234567890	10	01	20	41	70	CSP12120
12345678901234567890	11	01	20	41	70	CSP12130
12345678901234567890	12	01	20	41	70	CSP12140
12345678901234567890	13	1	1	2	2	CSP12150
			41	70		CSP12160
			41	70		CSP12170
			41	70		CSP12180
			41	70		CSP12190
			41	70		CSP12200
			41	70		CSP12210
			41	70		CSP12220
			41	70		CSP12230
			41	70		CSP12240
			41	70		CSP12250
			41	70		CSP12260
			41	70		CSP12270
			41	70		CSP12280
			41	70		CSP12290
			41	70		CSP12300

PROBLEM 2

The purpose of this program is to create invoices. The input deck is as follows:



Input deck



Detailed description of individual customer deck

Each customer has the old master name and balance card, followed by the transaction cards, followed by a blank master name and balance card.

The invoice is printed as in the example, and a new master name and balance card image is printed on the console printer. Then the next customer is processed until the stop code card is reached (ISTOP in cc 1-5).

In an actual situation the new card image would be punched and stacker-selected. Then, as input to the next run of the program, a new input deck would have to be prepared.

This problem requires an 1132 Printer on the system.

Sample Problem 2: Detailed Description

1. Read all constant information.
2. Initialize error indicators.
 - a. J=2
 - b. I=0, L=0, M=0
3. Read the first card. It should be a master card.
4. Is the card read in 3 the last card?

No — 5 Yes — 64

5. Is the card read in 3 above a master card?

No — 72 Yes — 6

6. Go to the top of a new page.
7. Clear the print area.
8. Print the customer name.
9. Move the edit mark to the work area.
10. Edit the previous balance.
11. Print the customer street address.
12. Move the words PREVIOUS BALANCE to the print area.
13. Move the work area to the print area.
14. Print the customer city, state, and zip code.
15. Skip 3 lines.
16. Print the column headings.
17. Print the print area.
18. Clear the print area.
19. Convert the previous balance from A1 format to decimal format.

20. Is the conversion in 19 correct?

No — 66 Yes — 21

21. Set the total (ISUM) equal to the previous balance.

22. Set up the output area for the new master card.

23. Read a card.

24. Is the card read at 23 the last card?

No — 25 Yes — 64

25. Is the card read at 23 a master card?

No — 26 Yes — 52

26. Is the card read at 23 a transaction card?

No — 49 Yes — 27

27. Is the card read at 23 for the same customer being processed?

No — 49 Yes — 28

28. Move the item name to the print area.

29. Move the edit mask to the print area for dollar amount.

30. Move the edit mask to the print area for quantity.

31. Edit the quantity.

32. Edit the dollar amount.

33. Print the detail line assembled in 28 through 32.

34. Has channel 12 on the carriage tape been encountered?

No — 35 Yes — 46

35. Convert the dollar amount from A1 format to decimal format.

36. Is the conversion in 35 correct?

No — 40 Yes — 37

37. Add the dollar amount to ISUM.

38. Did overflow occur in the addition in 37?

No — 23

Yes — 39

39. STOP and display 777.

40. Make the character in error a digit.

41. Try to convert only the character in error.

42. Is the conversion in 41 correct?

No — 43

Yes — 44

43. STOP and display 666.

44. Convert the entire field back to A1 format.

45. Go to 35.

46. Go to the top of a new page.

47. Print the headings.

48. Go to 35.

49. Type ERROR on the console printer.

50. Type the card read on the console printer.

51. Go to 23.

52. Convert the total (ISUM) from decimal format to A1 format.

53. Is the conversion in 52 correct?

No — 54

Yes — 55

54. STOP and display 555.

55. Clear the print area.

56. Move the edit mask to the print area.

57. Edit the total (ISUM).

58. Place the unedited total (ISUM) in the new master card.

59. Type the new master card image on the console printer.

60. Move the word TOTAL to the print area.

61. Skip 2 lines.

62. Print the print area, the total line.

63. Go to 2b.

64. Type END OF JOB.

65. STOP and display 111.

66. Make the character in error a digit.

67. Try to convert only the character in error.

68. Is the conversion in 67 correct?

No — 69

Yes — 70

69. STOP and display 444.

70. Convert the entire field back to A1 format.

71. Go to 19.

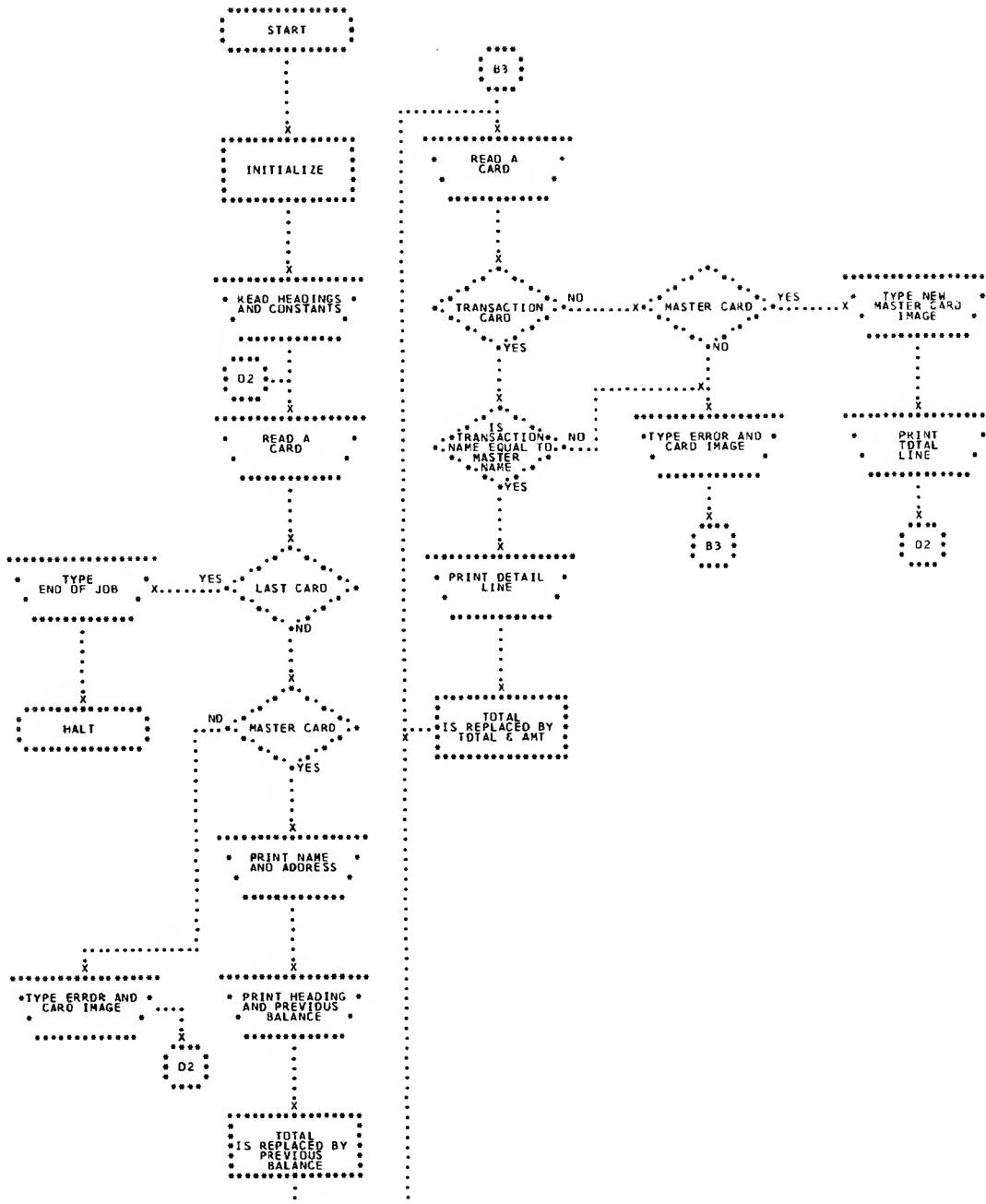
72. Type ERROR on the console printer.

73. Type the card read on the console printer.

74. Go to 2b.

Card Formats

1 M a s t e r	Customer Name		Street Address		City State Zone			Balance		B l a n k	B l a n k	C S P	Card Seq. No.
	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	9 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	9 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	9 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80									
2 T r a n s.	Customer Name		Item Name		Total Amt.	Qty	Blank			J i a n k	B l a n k	C S P	Card Seq. No.
	9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	9 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	9 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	9 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80									



Sample Problem 2: Source Program

```

// FOR CSP1282D

PAGE D1
** SAMPLE PROBLEM 2
* NAME SMPL2
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
CSP1283D
CSP1284D
CSP1285D
CSP1286D
CSP1287D

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2 PAGE 02
-----THE INPUT IS MADE UP OF A MASTER CARO FOLLOWED BY THE TRANSACTION CSP12880
-----CAROS FOR EACH CUSTOMER. WE WANT TO PRINT AN INVOICE AND PRINT A CSP12890
-----NEW MASTER CARO FOR EACH CUSTOMER. CSP12900
DIMENSION INCRD(82),IMASK(13),IPRNT(79),IOTCO(8D),ISTOP(5), CSP12910
IHEAO(80),IPRV8(16),ITOT(5),IWK(13),ISUM(8),IEROR(6),IEQJ(1D) CSP12920
CALL READ(IEQJ,1,D,J) CSP12930
CALL REAO(IEQJ,1,D,J) CSP12940
CALL READ(IMASK,1,13,J) CSP12950
CALL REAO(IPRV8,1,16,J) CSP12960
CALL REAO(IHEAO,1,72,J) CSP12970
CALL READ(IHEAD,73,80,J) CSP12980
CALL READ(ISTOP,1,5,J) CSP12990
CALL READ(ITOT,1,5,J) CSP13000
J=2 CSP13010
INCRD(81)=16448 CSP13020
INCRD(82)=544D CSP13030
1 I=D CSP13D40
L=0 CSP13050
H=D CSP13060
CALL READ(INCRD,1,8D,J) CSP13070
IF(J=1) 22+2+2 CSP13080
2 IF(NCOMP(INCRD,1,5,ISTOP,1)) 3+22+3 CSP13090
3 CALL NZONE(INCRD,70,5,K) CSP13100
IF(K=1) 26+4+26 CSP13110
4 CALL SKIP(12544) CSP13120
CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448) CSP13130
CALL PRINT(INCRD,1,20,I) CSP13140
CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IWK,1) CSP13150
CALL EOIT(INCRD,61,68,IWK,1+13) CSP13160
CALL PRINT(INCRD,21,4D,I) CSP13170
CALL MOVE(IPRV8,1,16,IPRNT,23) CSP13180
CALL MOVE(IWK,1,13,IPRNT,67) CSP13190
CALL PRINT(INCRD,1,6D,I) CSP13200
CALL SKIP(16128) CSP13210
CALL PRINT(IHEAO,1,8D,I) CSP13220
CALL PRINT(IPRNT,1,79,I) CSP13230
CALL FILL(IPRNT,1,79,16448) CSP13240
4D CALL A1DEC(INCRD,61,68,L) CSP13250
IF(L) 5+5+23 CSP13260
5 CALL MOVE(INCRD,61,68,ISUM,1) CSP13270
CALL MOVE(INCRD,1,8D,1OTCD,1) CSP13280
6 CALL READ(INCRD,1,80,J) CSP13290
IF(J=1) 22,7,7 CSP13300
7 CALL NZONE(INCRD,7D,5,K) CSP13310
IF(K=1) 18+19+8 CSP13320
8 IF(K=2) 18+9+18 CSP13330
9 IF(NCOMP(INCRD,1,2D,IOTCO,1)) 18+10+18 CSP13340
1D CALL MOVE(INCRD,21,4D,IPRNT,23) CSP13350
CALL MOVE(IMASK,1,13,IPRNT,67) CSP13360
CALL MOVE(IMASK,3,8,IPRNT,7) CSP13370
IPRNT(12)=~4032 CSP1338D
CALL EOIT(INCRD,49,52,IPRNT,7+12) CSP1339D

```

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 03

```

CALL EOIT(INCRO+41+48,IPRNT+67+79)
CALL PRINT(IPRNT+1+79+1)
IF(I=3) 11+11+17
CALL A10EC(INCRO+41+48+L)
IF(L) 12+12+14
CALL A00(INCRO+41+48+ISUM+1+8+M)
IF(M) 13+6+13
CALL IONO
STOP 777
CALL NZONE(INCRD+L+4+N1)
N1=0
CALL A10EC(INCRO+L+L+N1)
IF(N1) 16+16+15
CALL IONO
STOP 666
CALL OECA1(INCRO+41+48+L)
L=0
GO TO 11
CALL SKIP(12544)
CALL PRINT(IHEAO+1+80+1)
I=0
GO TO 11
CALL TYPER(IERROR+1+5)
CALL TYPER(INCRO+1+82)
GO TO 6
CALL OECA1(ISUM+1+8+L)
IF(L) 20+21+20
CALL IONO
STOP 555
CALL FILL(IPRNT+1+79+16448)
CALL MOVE(1MASK+1+13+IPRNT+67)
CALL EOIT(ISUM+1+8+IPRNT+67+79)
CALL MOVE(ISUM+1+8+IOTCO+61)
CALL TYPER(IOTCO+1+80)
CALL MOVE(IOT+1+5+IPRNT+23)
CALL SKIP(15872)
CALL PRINT(IPRNT+1+79+1)
CALL TYPER(INCRO+81+82)
GO TO 1
CALL TYPER(IEOJ+1+10)
CALL IONO
STOP 111
CALL NZONE(INCRO+L+4+N1)
N1=0
CALL A10EC(INCRO+L+L+N1)
IF(N1) 25+25+24
CALL IONO
STOP 444
CALL DECA1(INCRO+61+68+L)
L=0
GO TO 40
CALL TYPER(IERROR+1+5)

```

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 04

```

CALL TYPER(INCRD+1+B2)
GO TO 1
ENO

```

SAMPLE PROBLEM 2

PAGE 05

```

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
INCRO=0051 IMASK=005E IPRNT=00A0 IOTCO=00F0 ISTOP=0102 IHEAO=0152 IPRVB=0162 ITOT=0167 IWK=0174 ISUM=017C
IERROR=01B2 IEOJ=018C J=0180 I=018E L=018F M=0190 K=0191 N1=0192
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =0206 2 =021E 3 =0227 4 =0233 5 =0280 6 =028A 7 =0298 8 =02A4 9 =02B2 10 =02C1 11 =02F9 12 =0303 13 =0310 14 =0314 15 =0328 16 =032C 17 =0338 18 =0347 19 =0353
20 =0350 21 =0361 22 =0399 23 =03A2 24 =0386 25 =038A 26 =03C6
FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENEO PRECISION
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
REAO NCOMP NZONE SKIP FILL PRINT MOVE EOIT A10EC A00 IONO OECA1 TYPER STOP
INTEGER CONSTANTS
1+0196 10=0197 6+0198 13+0199 16+019A 72+019B 73+019C 80+0190 5+019E 2+019F
16448+01A0 5440+01A1 0+01A2 70+01A3 12544+01A4 79+01A5 20+01A6 61+01A7 68+01A8 21+01A9
40+01AA 23+01AB 67+01AC 41+01A0 60+01AE 16128+01AF 3+01B0 8+01B1 7+01B2 4032+01B3
49+01B4 52+01B5 12+01B6 48+01B7 777+01B8 4+01B9 666+01BA 82+01BB 555+01BC 15872+01B0
81+01BE 111+01BF 444+01C0 1911+01C1 1638+01C2 1365+01C3 273+01C4 1092+01C5
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SMPLE2
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 406 PROGRAM 572
ENO OF COMPILEATION

```

// XEQ

CSP13950

Sample Problem 2: Invoice Output

DAVES MARKET
1997 WASHINGTON ST.
NEWTON, MASS. 02158

OTY	NAME	AMT
8	PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$111.29
8	SUGAR - BAGS	\$21.02
11	CHICKEN SOUP - CASES	\$58.76
10	TOMATO SOUP - CASES	\$30.11
8	SUGAR RETURNED	\$21.02CR
6	COOKIES - CASES	\$45.21
17	GINGER ALE - CASES	\$52.37
17	ROOT BEER - CASES	\$52.37
17	ORANGE ADE - CASES	\$52.37
17	CREME SOFA - CASES	\$52.37
17	CHERRY SOFA - CASES	\$52.37
17	SOFA WATER - CASES	\$52.37
25	OOG FOOD - CASES	\$101.26
25	CAT FOOD - CASES	\$101.26
10	SOAP POWDER - CASES	\$72.89
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORMEO BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1.000	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00
4.000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORMEO BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1.000	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00
4.000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00

OTY	NAME	AMT
4.000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
50	MILK - GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75
12	HAM - LOAF	\$33.75
12	SALAMI	\$33.75
12	BOLOGNA	\$33.75
12	CORMEO BEEF	\$33.75
12	ROAST BEEF	\$33.75
1.000	BREA0 - LOAF	\$150.00
4.000	ROLLS	\$150.00
200	MILK - QUARTS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	MILK - HALF GALS	\$57.42
100	POTATOES - BAGS	\$11.23
100	TOMATOES - LOOSE	\$11.23
100	CARROTS - BUNCHES	\$11.23
10	DETERGENT - CASES	\$72.89
12	HAM - TINS	\$36.75

TOTAL \$3,893.25

STAMOISH MOTORS
10 WATER STREET
PLYMOUTH, MASS. 02296

OTY	NAME	AMT
20	PREVIOUS BALANCE	\$2,356.36
20	AIR CLEANERS - CASES	\$200.09
6	GREASE - BARRELS	\$165.24
20	TIRES - 650 X 13	\$260.38
50	TIRES - 750 X 14	\$900.53
50	TIRES - 800 X 14	\$1,012.00
100	GASOLINE CAPS	\$99.68

TOTAL \$4,994.22

Sample Problem 2: Console Printer Log and New Master Card Listing

```
ERROR THIS IS A DELIBERATE ERROR          J  CSP14040
ERROR DAVE MARKET           THIS CARD IS A DELIBERATE MISTAKE   J  CSP14060
DAVES MARKET      1997 WASHINGTON ST. NEWTOWN, MASS. 02158D0389325 A  CSP14050
ERRDR STANDISH MOTOR      THIS CARD IS NOT CURRENT    ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  CSP14850
STANDISH MOTORS     10 WATER STREET      PLYMOUTH, MASS. 02296D0499422 A  CSP14790
END DF JOB
```

Sample Problem 2: Data Input Listing

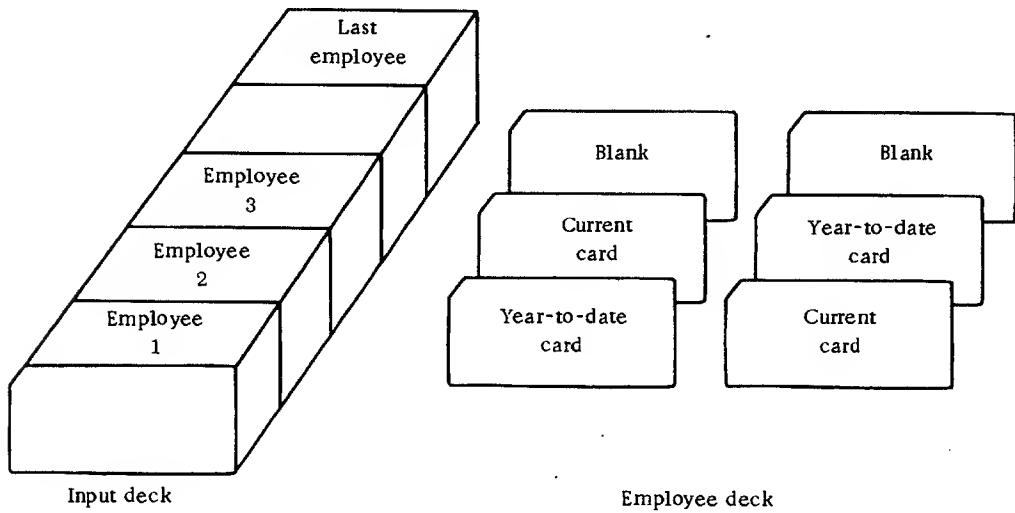
```

ENO OF JOB          CSP13960
ERROR              CSP13970
      * s. CR      CSP13980
PREVIOUS BALANCE   CSP13990
      OTY           CSP14000
NAME               CSP14010
ANT                CSP14020
ISTOP              CSP14030
TOTAL              CSP14040
THIS IS A DELIBERATE ERROR
DAVES MARKET 1997 WASHINGTON ST. NEWTOWN, MASS. 0215800011129 A CSP14050
DAVES MARKET THIS CARD IS A DELIBERATE MISTAKE J CSP14060
DAVES MARKET SUGAR - BAGS 000021020008 J CSP14070
DAVES MARKET CHICKEN SOUP - CASES 000038760011 J CSP14080
DAVES MARKET TOMATO SOUP - CASES 000030110010 J CSP14090
DAVES MARKET SUGAR RETURNED 0000210K0008 J CSP14100
DAVES MARKET COOKIES - CASES 000045210006 J CSP14110
DAVES MARKET GINGER ALE - CASES 000052370017 J CSP14120
DAVES MARKET ROOT BEER - CASES 000052370017 J CSP14130
DAVES MARKET ORANGEADE - CASES 000052370017 J CSP14140
DAVES MARKET CREAM SOYA - CASES 000052370017 J CSP14150
DAVES MARKET CHERRY SODA - CASES 000052370017 J CSP14160
DAVES MARKET SOYA WATER - CASES 000052370017 J CSP14170
DAVES MARKET OOG FOOD - CASES 000101260025 J CSP14180
DAVES MARKET CAT FOOD - CASES 000101260025 J CSP14190
DAVES MARKET SOAP POWDER - CASES 000072890010 J CSP14200
DAVES MARKET DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010 J CSP14210
DAVES MARKET HAM - TINS 000036750012 J CSP14220
DAVES MARKET HAM - LOAF 000033750012 J CSP14230
DAVES MARKET SALAMI 000033750012 J CSP14240
DAVES MARKET BOLOGNA 000033750012 J CSP14250
DAVES MARKET CORNED BEEF 000033750012 J CSP14260
DAVES MARKET ROAST BEEF 000033750012 J CSP14270
DAVES MARKET BREAD - LOAF 000150001000 J CSP14280
DAVES MARKET ROLLS 000150004000 J CSP14290
DAVES MARKET MILK - QUARTS 000057420200 J CSP14300
DAVES MARKET MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100 J CSP14310
DAVES MARKET MILK - GALS 000057420050 J CSP14320
DAVES MARKET POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100 J CSP14330
DAVES MARKET TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100 J CSP14340
DAVES MARKET CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100 J CSP14350
DAVES MARKET DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010 J CSP14360
DAVES MARKET HAM - TINS 000036750012 J CSP14370
DAVES MARKET HAM - LOAF 000033750012 J CSP14380
DAVES MARKET SALAMI 000033750012 J CSP14390
DAVES MARKET BOLOGNA 000033750012 J CSP14400
DAVES MARKET CORNED BEEF 000033750012 J CSP14410
DAVES MARKET ROAST BEEF 000033750012 J CSP14420
DAVES MARKET BREAD - LOAF 000150001000 J CSP14430
DAVES MARKET ROLLS 000150004000 J CSP14440
DAVES MARKET MILK - QUARTS 000057420200 J CSP14450
DAVES MARKET MILK - GALS 000057420050 J CSP14460
DAVES MARKET MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100 J CSP14470
DAVES MARKET POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100 J CSP14480
DAVES MARKET TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100 J CSP14490
DAVES MARKET CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100 J CSP14500
DAVES MARKET DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010 J CSP14510
DAVES MARKET HAM - TINS 000036750012 J CSP14520
DAVES MARKET HAM - LOAF 000033750012 J CSP14530
DAVES MARKET ROLLS 000150004000 J CSP14540
DAVES MARKET MILK - QUARTS 000057420200 J CSP14550
DAVES MARKET MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100 J CSP14560
DAVES MARKET MILK - GALS 000057420050 J CSP14570
DAVES MARKET POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100 J CSP14580
DAVES MARKET TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100 J CSP14590
DAVES MARKET CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100 J CSP14600
DAVES MARKET DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010 J CSP14610
DAVES MARKET HAM - TINS 000036750012 J CSP14620
DAVES MARKET HAM - LOAF 000033750012 J CSP14630
DAVES MARKET SALAMI 000033750012 J CSP14640
DAVES MARKET BOLOGNA 000033750012 J CSP14650
DAVES MARKET CORNED BEEF 000033750012 J CSP14660
DAVES MARKET ROAST BEEF 000033750012 J CSP14670
DAVES MARKET BREAD - LOAF 000150001000 J CSP14680
DAVES MARKET ROLLS 000150004000 J CSP14690
DAVES MARKET MILK - QUARTS 000057420200 J CSP14700
DAVES MARKET MILK - GALS 000057420050 J CSP14710
DAVES MARKET MILK - HALF GALS 000057420100 J CSP14720
DAVES MARKET POTATOES - BAGS 000011230100 J CSP14730
DAVES MARKET TOMATOES - LOOSE 000011230100 J CSP14740
DAVES MARKET CARROTS - BUNCHES 000011230100 J CSP14750
DAVES MARKET DETERGENT - CASES 000072890010 J CSP14760
DAVES MARKET HAM - TINS 000036750012 J CSP14770
A CSP14780
STANOISH MOTORS 10 WATER STREET PLYMOUTH, MASS. 0229600235636 A CSP14790
STANOISH MOTORS AIR CLEANERS - CASES 00002200030020 J CSP14800
STANOISH MOTORS GREASE - BARRELS 00165240006 J CSP14810
STANOISH MOTORS TIRES - 650 X 13 000260380020 J CSP14820
STANOISH MOTORS TIRES - 750 X 14 000900530060 J CSP14830
STANOISH MOTORS TIRES - 800 X 14 001012000050 J CSP14840
STANOISH MOTOR THIS CAR IS NOT CORRECT ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ J CSP14850
STANOISH MOTORS GASOLINE CAPS 000099680100 J CSP14860
A CSP14870
CSP14880
ISTOP

```

PROBLEM 3

The purpose of this program is to print a payroll register and punch a new year-to-date card for each employee. The input deck is as follows:



The year-to-date and current cards are read and processed. The payroll register is printed as in the example, and a new year-to-date card image is printed on the console printer. Then the next employee is processed.

As is shown, the order of the year-to-date card and current card is not known before the cards are read.

If the user's system has an 1132 Printer, switch 0 on the console must be in the up position, and all other switches in the down position. If the user's system does not have an 1132 Printer, all switches on the console must be in the down position.

Sample Problem 3: Detailed Description

1. Determine the output unit from the data switches.

0=console printer, 1=1132 Printer

2. Read the edit mask.

3. Read a card.

4. Is the card read in (3) blank?

Yes — 18 No — 5

5. Is the card read in (3) a year-to-date card?

Yes — 11 No — 6

6. Is the card read in (3) a current card?

Yes — 8 No — 7

7. Stop.

8. Move the employee number to storage (JEMP).

9. Extract the number of hours worked (HRS).

10. Go to (3).

11. Move the department number to storage (IDEP).

12. Move the employee number to storage (IEMP).

13. Move the employee name to storage (INM).

14. Move the Social Security number to storage (ISS).

15. Move the pay rate to storage (IRT).

16. Move the year-to-date gross to storage (IYTD).

17. Go to (3).

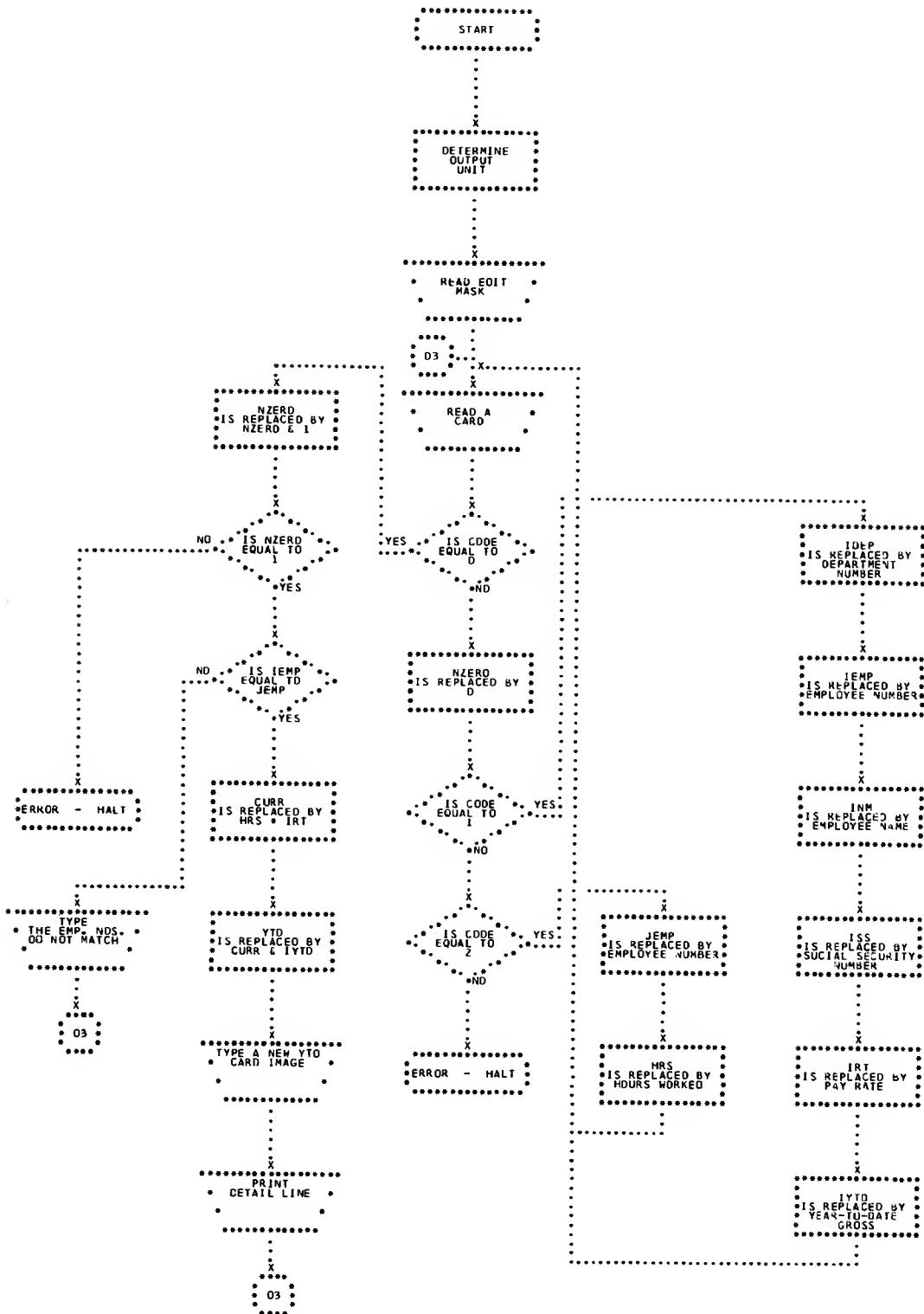
18. Are IEMP and JEMP the same?

Yes — 19 No — 24

19. Current amount (CURR) is set equal to HRS times pay rate.

20. New year-to-date is set equal to CURR +IYTD.
21. Print a new year-to-date card image on the console printer.
22. Print the payroll register line as in the example.
23. Go to (3).
24. Halt. If start is pushed, go to (3).

Card Formats



Sample Problem 3: Source Program

```
// FOR CSP14890

PAGE 01
** SAMPLE PROBLEM 3
* NAME 5P3
* IOCS(CARD+TYPEWRITER+1132 PRINTER)
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
CSP14900
CSP14910
CSP14920
CSP14930
CSP14940
CSP14950

SAMPLE PROBLEM 3 PAGE 02
DIMENSION MASK(12),IN(69),IDEP(2),IEMP(3),INH(20),ISS19,IIRT(4),
1 IYTD(7),JEMP(3),NYTO(7),ICUR(6),KCURR(12),KOYTD(12),KNYTD(12)
1 FORMAT (69A1,11) CSP14960
2 FORMAT (12A1) CSP14970
FORMAT (1M +2A1+1X,2A1+2X,20A1+21X+1H1+3X,7HC5P CSP14980
30 FORMAT (1M +2A1+2X+3A1+2X,20A1+5X+3(12A1+2X)) CSP14990
CALL DAT5W(0)1
NREAD=2
NWRIT=2*(1/I)+1
READ (NREAD,1) IN+ICD
IF (ICD) 6,10,6
5 ZERO=0
GO TO (7,8), ICO
C THIS IS THE YEAR TO DATE PROCESSING
7 CALL MOVE (IN+I+2+IOEP+1) CSP15000
CALL MOVE (IN+4+6+IEMP+1) CSP15010
CALL MOVE (IN+7+26+INM+1) CSP15020
CALL MOVE (IN+29+37+I55+1) CSP15030
CALL MOVE (IN+38+41+IRT+1) CSP15040
CALL MOVE (IN+42+48+IYTD+1) CSP15050
GO TO 15
C THIS IS CURRENT PERIOD PROCESSING
8 CALL MOVE (IN+1+3+JEMP+1) CSP15060
HRS=GET (IN+28+30+IOO+0) CSP15070
GO TO 15
10 NZERO = NZERO + I
IF (NZERO - 1) IOO,IOO+101
101 STOP
100 IF (NCOMP(IEMP,1,3,JEMP,1)) 99,11,99
11 Curr=(HRS*GET(IRT+1+4+10+0+500.0)/1000.0
YTO=CURR*GET (IYTD+1+7+IO+0)
CALL PUT (NYTD+1,YTD+5,0+1)
CALL PUT (ICUR,1,6,CURR+5,0,1)
CALL MOVE (MASK+1+12+KCURR+1)
CALL MOVE (MASK+1+12+KOYTD+1)
CALL MOVE (MASK+1+12+KNYTD+1)
CALL EDIT (IYTD+1,YTD+5,0+12)
CALL EDIT (NYTD+1,KOYTD+1,12)
CALL EDIT (NYTD+1,KNYTD+1,12)
WRITE (NYTD+1,7,KNYTD+1,12)
WRITE (NYTD+30) IDEP,IEMP,INH,KOYTD,KCURR,KNYTD
GO TO 15
C THIS IS AN ERROR. THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH.
99 WRITE (1+40)
40 FORMAT (' THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH,')
GD TO 15
END
CSP15100
CSP15110
CSP15120
CSP15130
CSP15140
CSP15150
CSP15160
CSP15170
CSP15180
CSP15190
CSP15200
CSP15210
CSP15220
CSP15230
CSP15240
CSP15250
CSP15260
CSP15270
CSP15280
CSP15290
CSP15300
CSP15310
CSP15320
CSP15330
CSP15340
CSP15350
CSP15360
CSP15370
CSP15380
CSP15390
CSP15400
CSP15410
CSP15420
CSP15430

SAMPLE PROBLEM 3 PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
HRS =0000 CURR =0003 YTD =0006 MASK =0014 IN =0059 IOEP =005B IEMP =005E INH =0072 I55 =0078 INT =007F
IYTD =0086 JEMP =0089 NYTD =0090 ICUR =0096 KCURR=00A2 KOYTD=00AE KNYTD=008A I =0088 NREAD=008C NWRIT=00BD
ICO =#00BE NZERO=00BF

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =00E1 2 =00E5 20 =00EB 30 =00FC 40 =010D 15 =0149 6 =0155 7 =015F B =0188 10 =019C
101 =01A8 100 =01AA 11 =01B3 99 =0236

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
IOCS

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
DATSW MOVE GET NCMP PUT EOUT EADD EMPY EDIV ELD ESTO WRTYZ SRED SWRT SCOMP
SFIO 510AI 510I STOP CARDZ PRNTZ

REAL CONSTANTS
+10000000E 03=00C0 +10000000E 02=00C3 +50000000E 03=00C6 +10000000E 04=00C9 +50000000E 01=00CC

INTEGER CONSTANTS
0=00CF 2=00D0 1=00D1 4=0002 6=0003 7=0004 26=00D5 29=0006 37=00D7 38=00D8
41=00D9 42=00DA 48=00DB 3=00DC 2B=00DD 30=000E 12=000F 0=00E0

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SP3
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 192 PROGRAM 380
END OF COMPILE
```

Sample Problem 3: Payroll Register Output

```
// XEO  
01 101 KCINRAH, S      $7,453.06    $198.91    $7,651.97  
52 201 OMINOREG, M     $3,524.37    $143.82    $3,668.19  
76 676 NEDAB, R        $10,060.60    $297.27    $10,357.87  
76 689 NEQUOL, R       $10,060.60    $297.27    $10,357.87  
01 253 ECAM, O          $9,555.62    $279.65    $9,835.27  
CSP 15440
```

Sample Problem 3: Console Printer Error Log and New Year-to-Date Card Image

01 101KCINRAH, S 79856643205420765197 1 CSP

52 2010HINOREG, M 01332567804230366819 1 CSP

76 676NE0AB, R 01423306008101035787 1 CSP

76 689NEOUOL, R 79860379408101035787 1 CSP

THE EMP NOS DO NOT MATCH.

01 253ECAM, O 95462305707620983527 1 CSP

Sample Problem 3: Data Input Listing

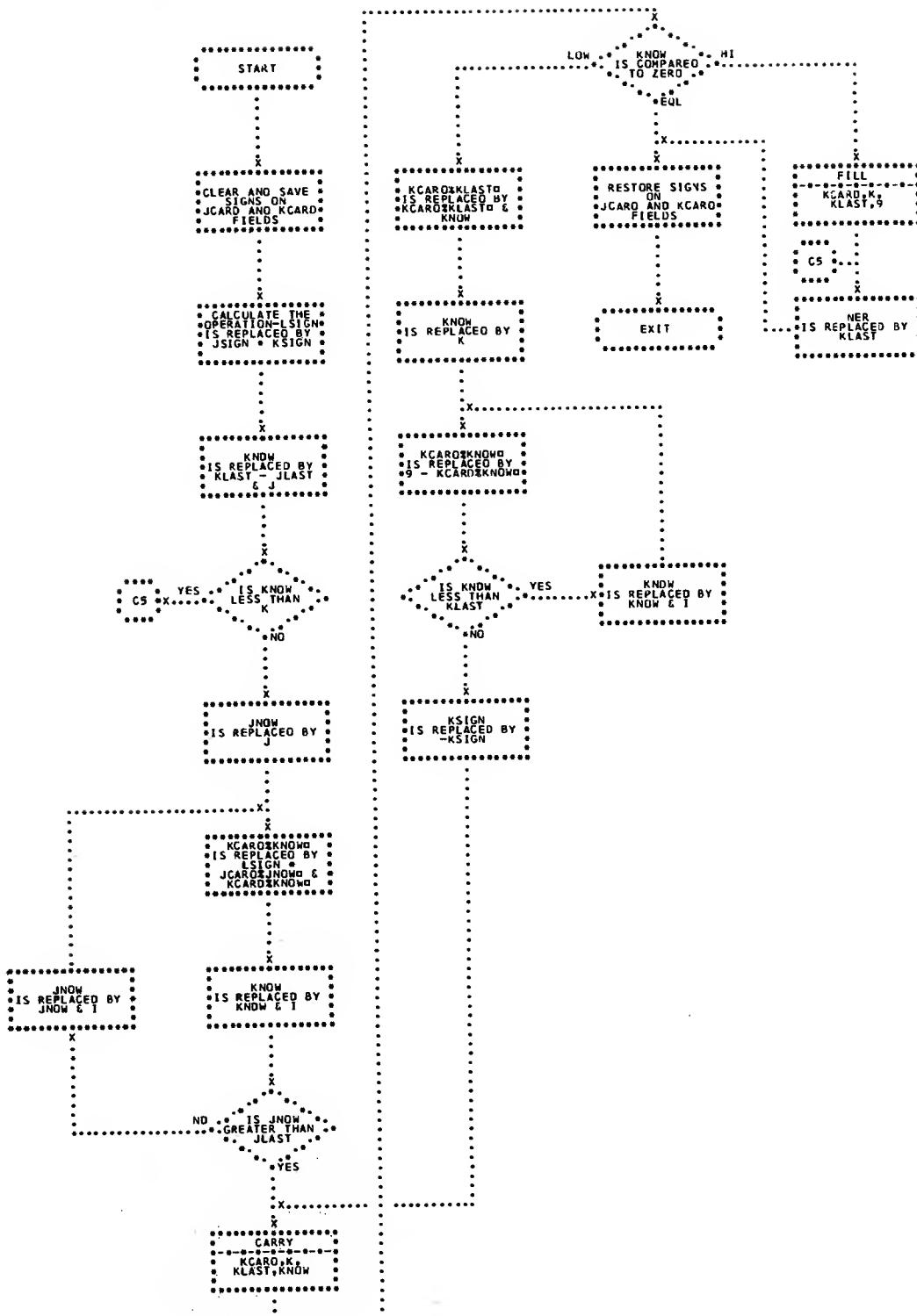
S. CR		
01 101KCINRAH, S	79856643205420745306	CSP15450
101KCINRAH, S	01367	1 CSP15460
		2 CSP15470
2010MINOREG, M	52340	0 CSP15480
52 2010MINOREG, M	01332567804230352437	2 CSP15490
		1 CSP15500
76 676NEOAB, R	01423306008101006060	0 CSP15510
676NEOAB, R	76367	1 CSP15520
		2 CSP15530
689NEOUOL, R	76367	0 CSP15540
76 689NEOUOL, R	79860379408101006060	2 CSP15550
		1 CSP15560
99 999NIVDEN, A	99999999901160511122	0 CSP15570
099NIVDEN, A	994009	1 CSP15580
		2 CSP15590
01 253ECAM, O	95462305707620955562	0 CSP15600
253ECAM, D	01367	1 CSP15610
		2 CSP15620
		0 CSP15630
		CSP15640

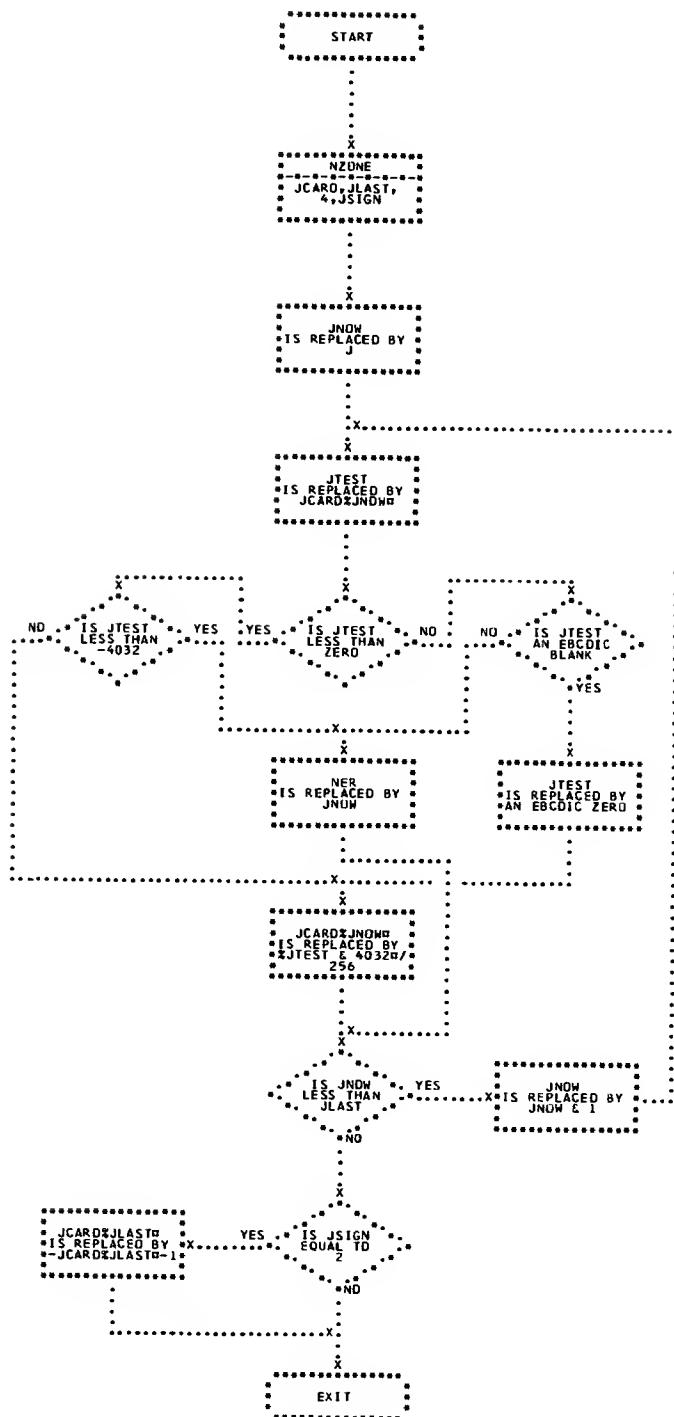
FLOWCHARTS

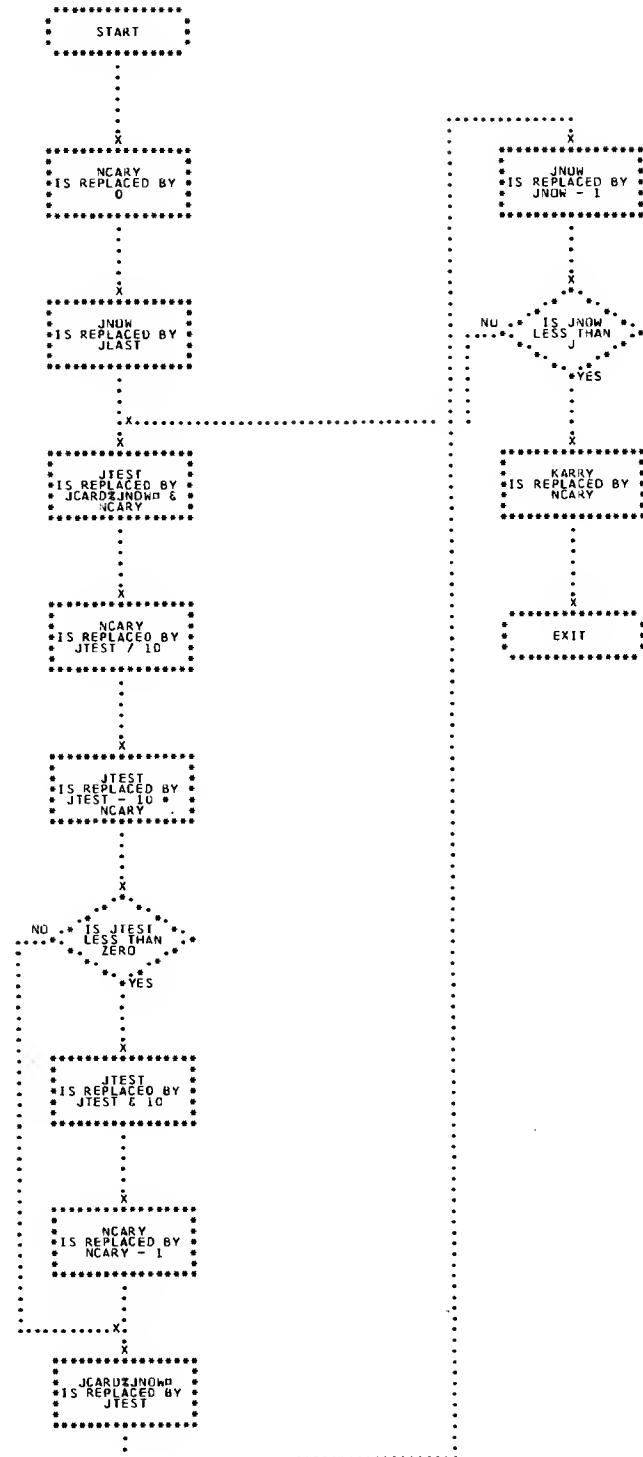
CHART AD

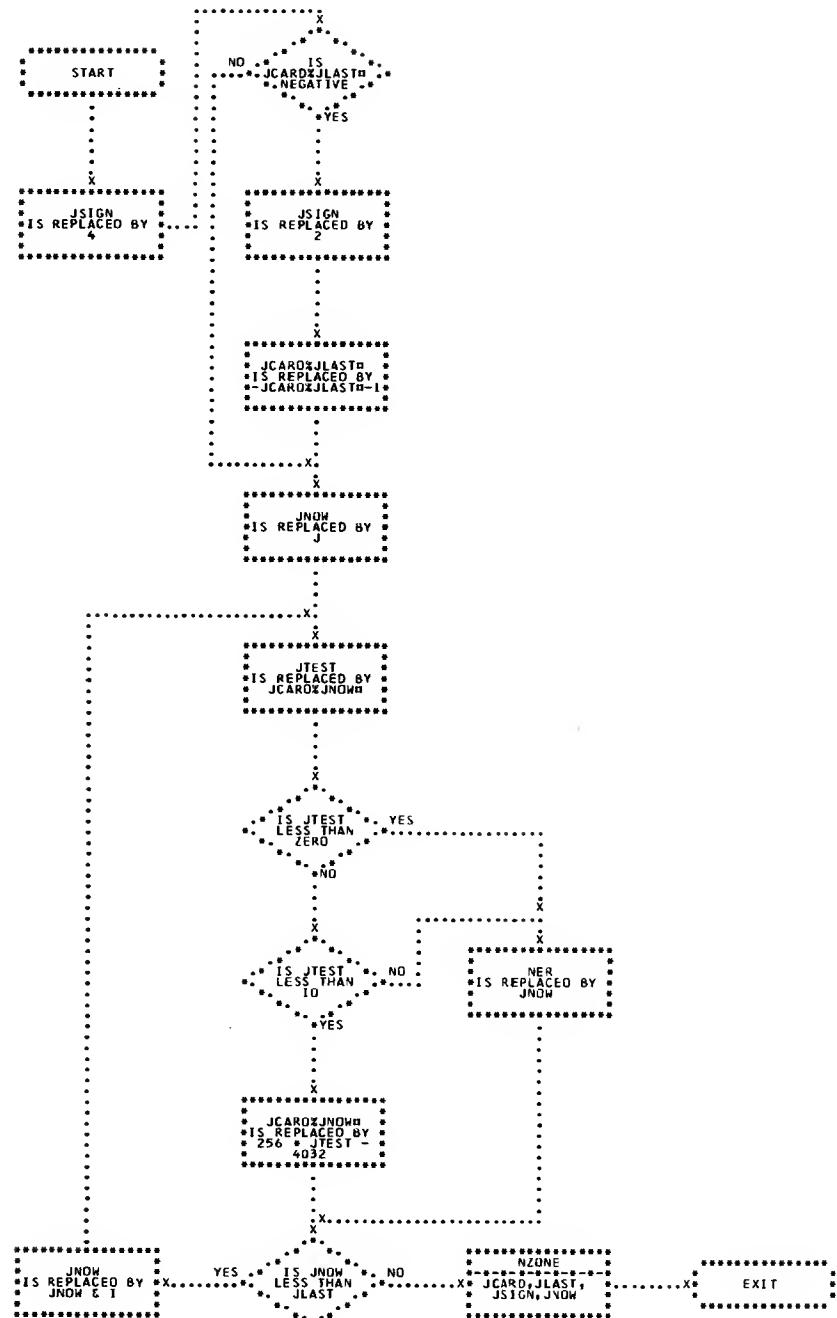
1130 COMMERCIAL

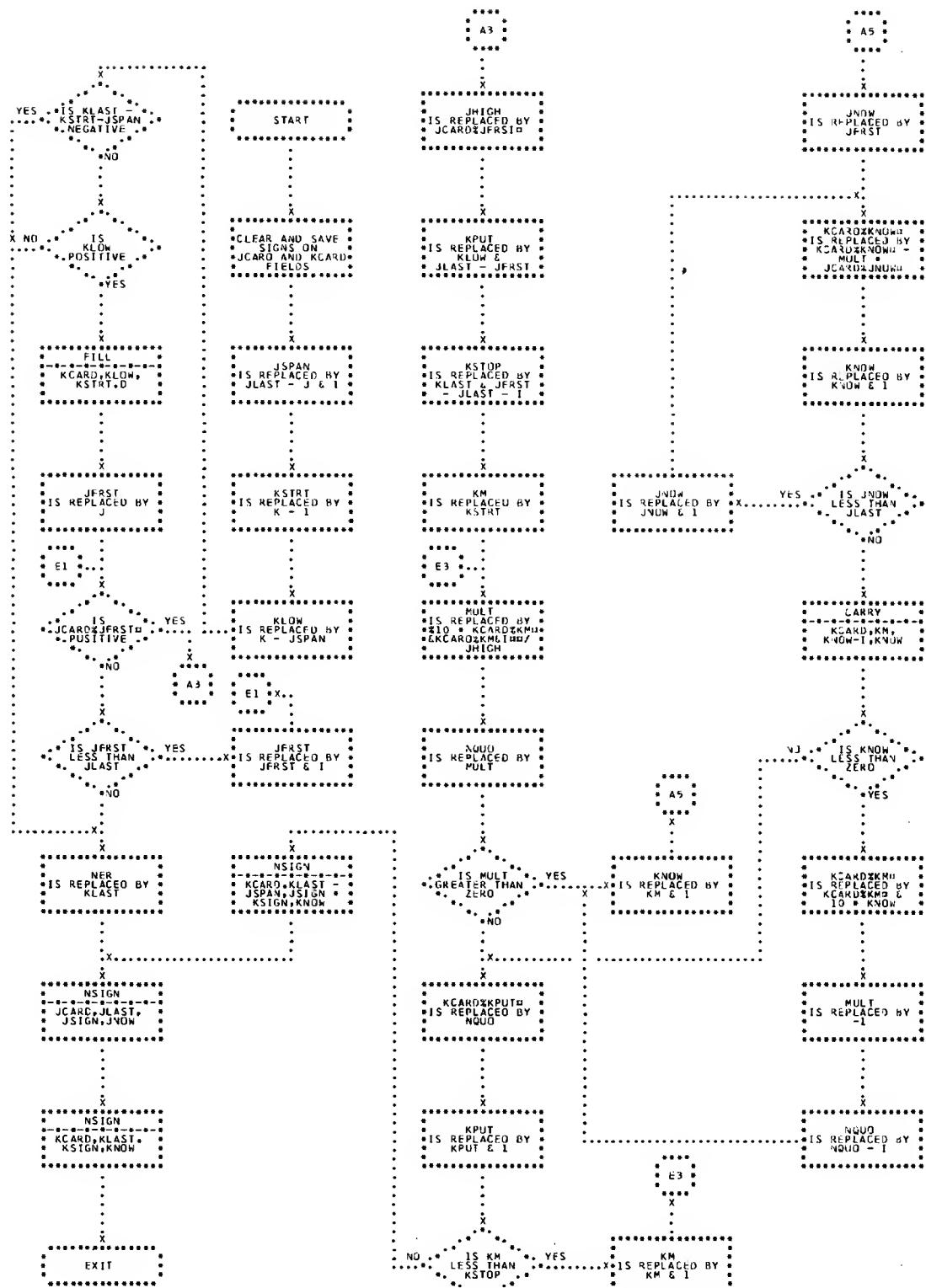
ADD SUBROUTINE

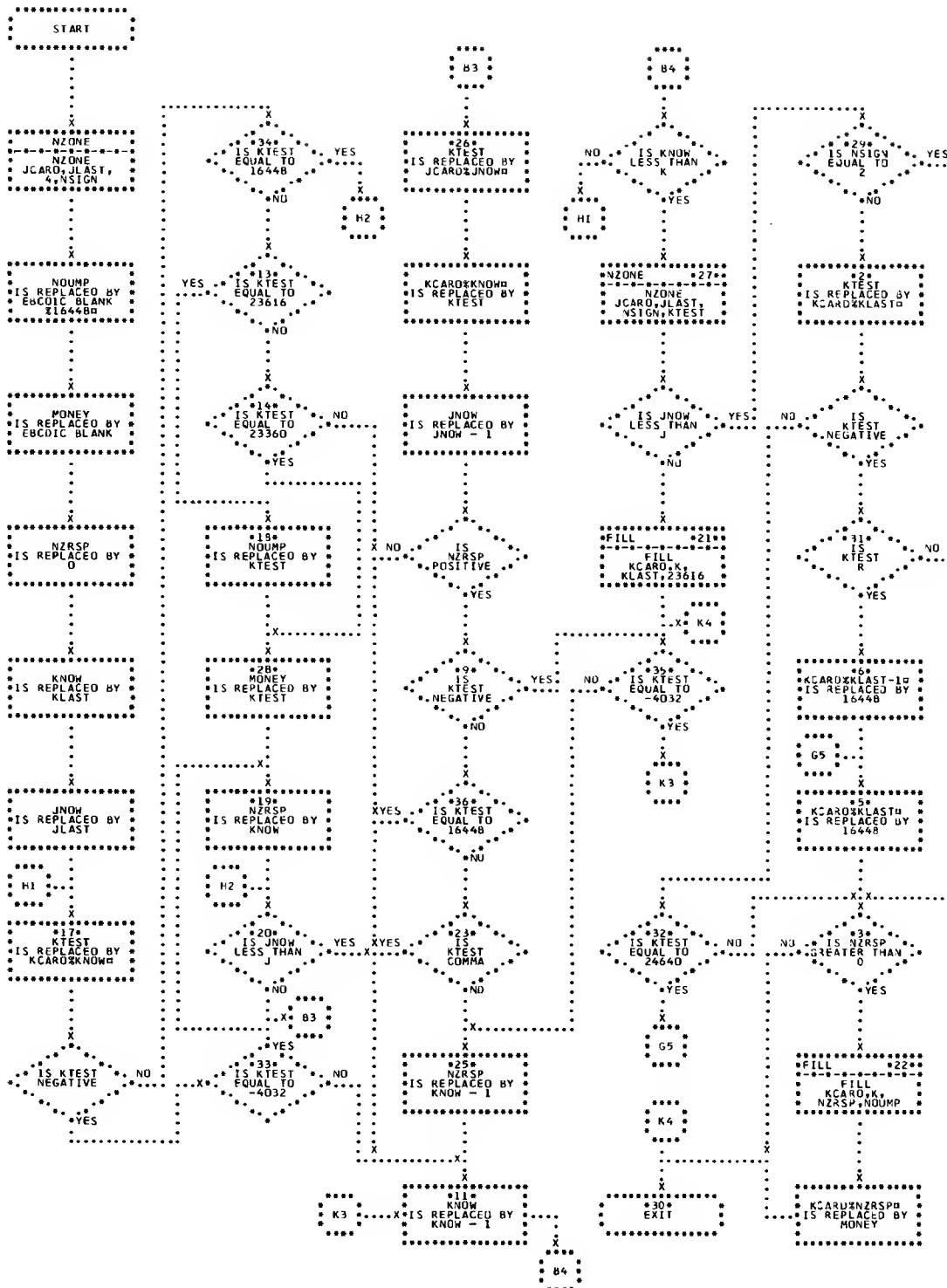


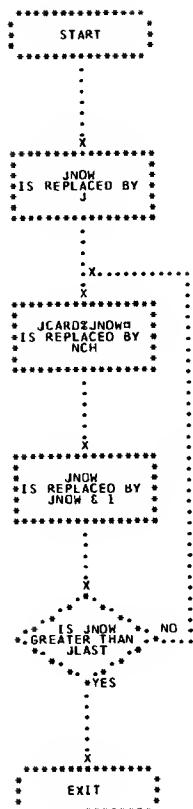


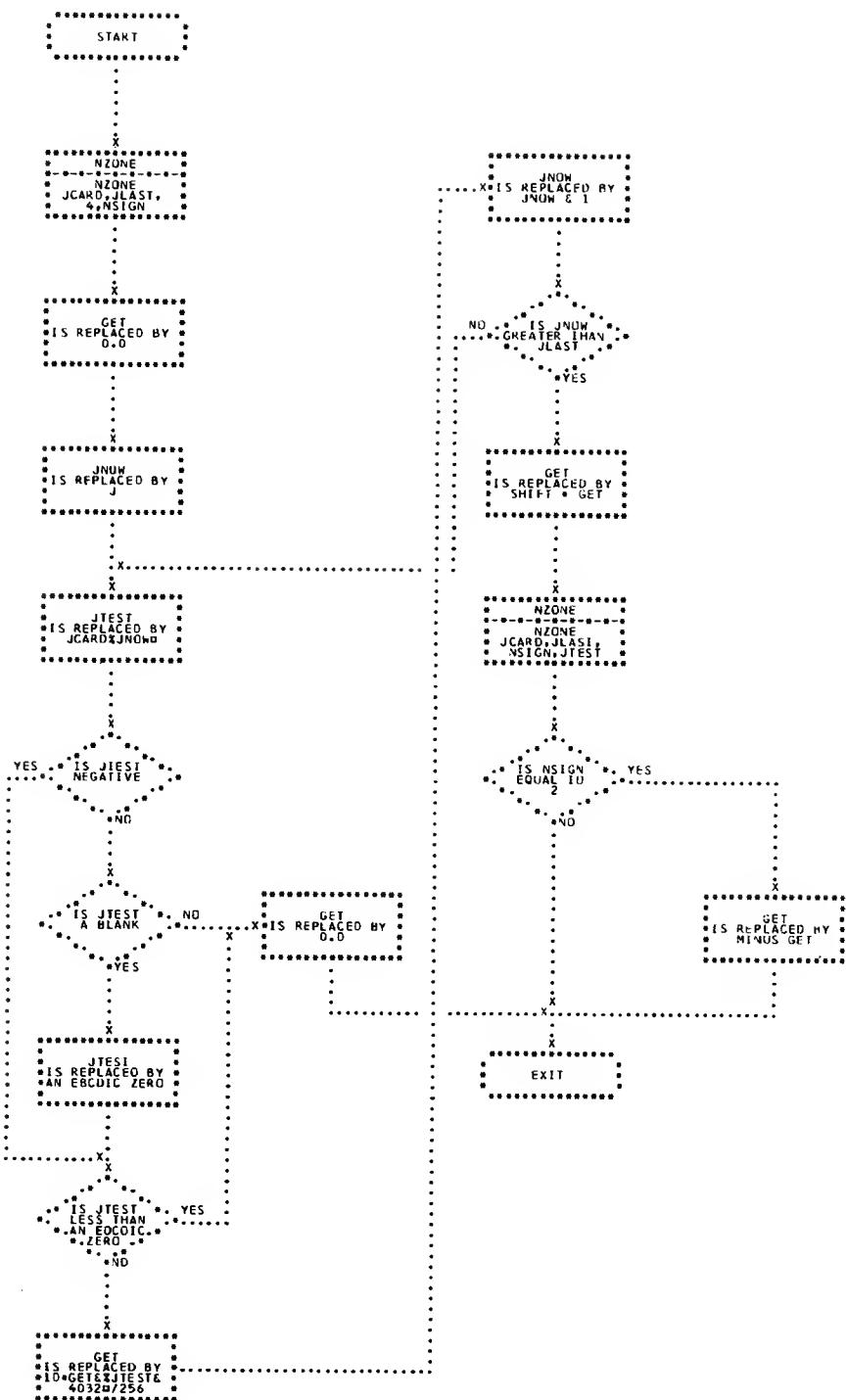












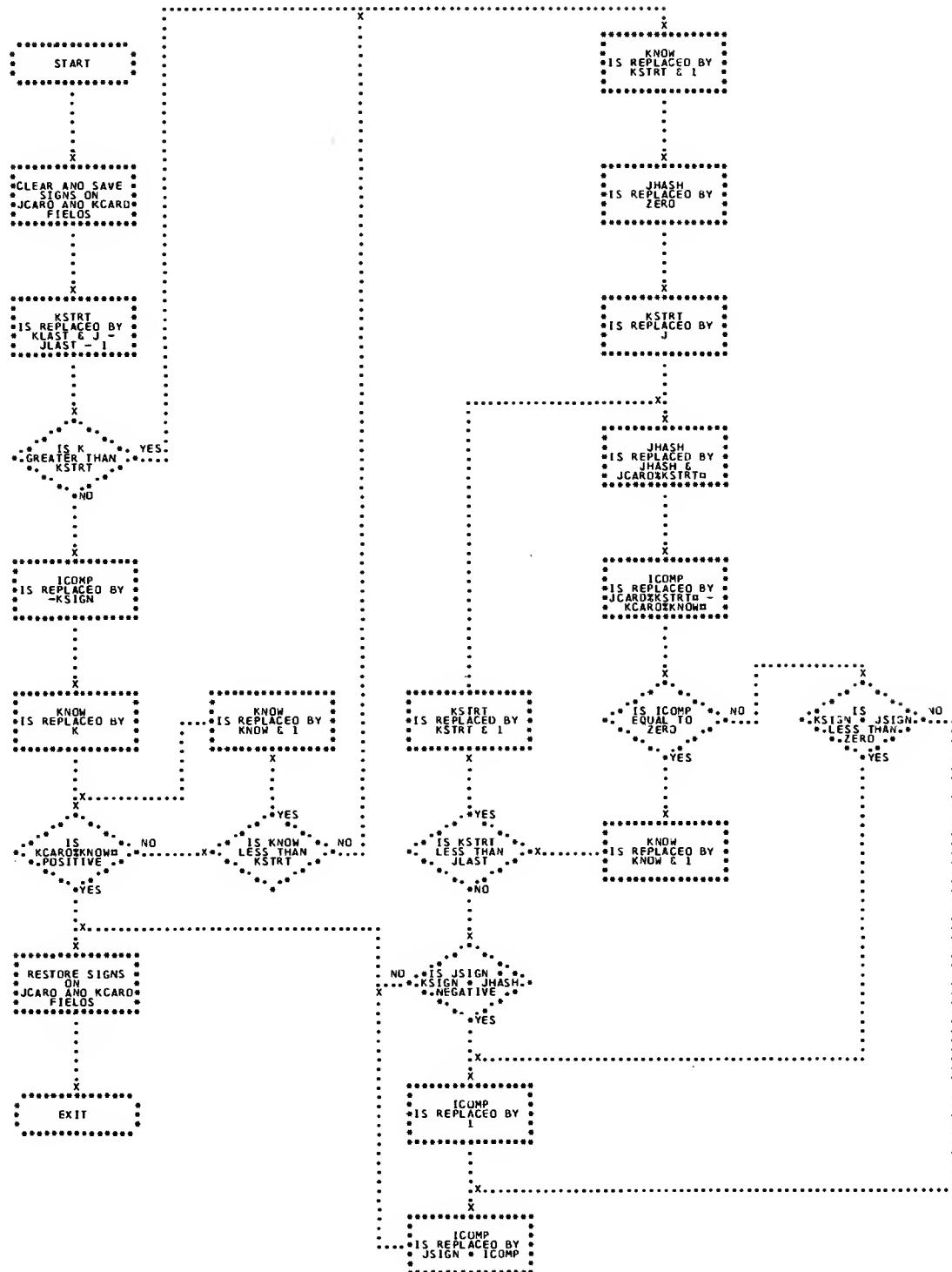


CHART 10

1130 COMMERCIAL

10ND SUBROUTINE

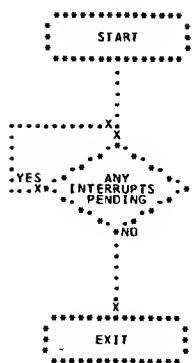
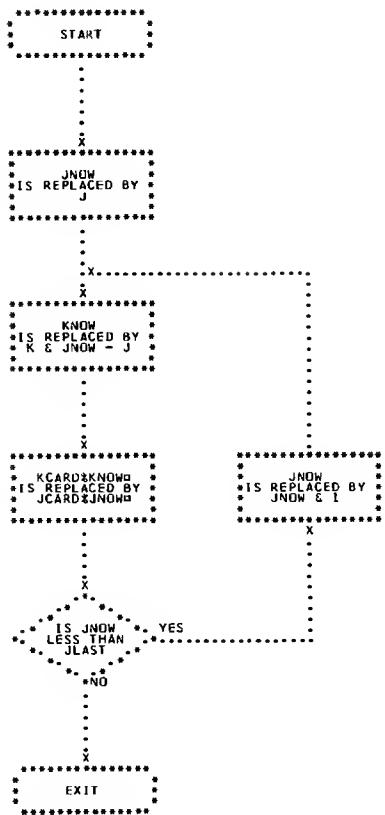
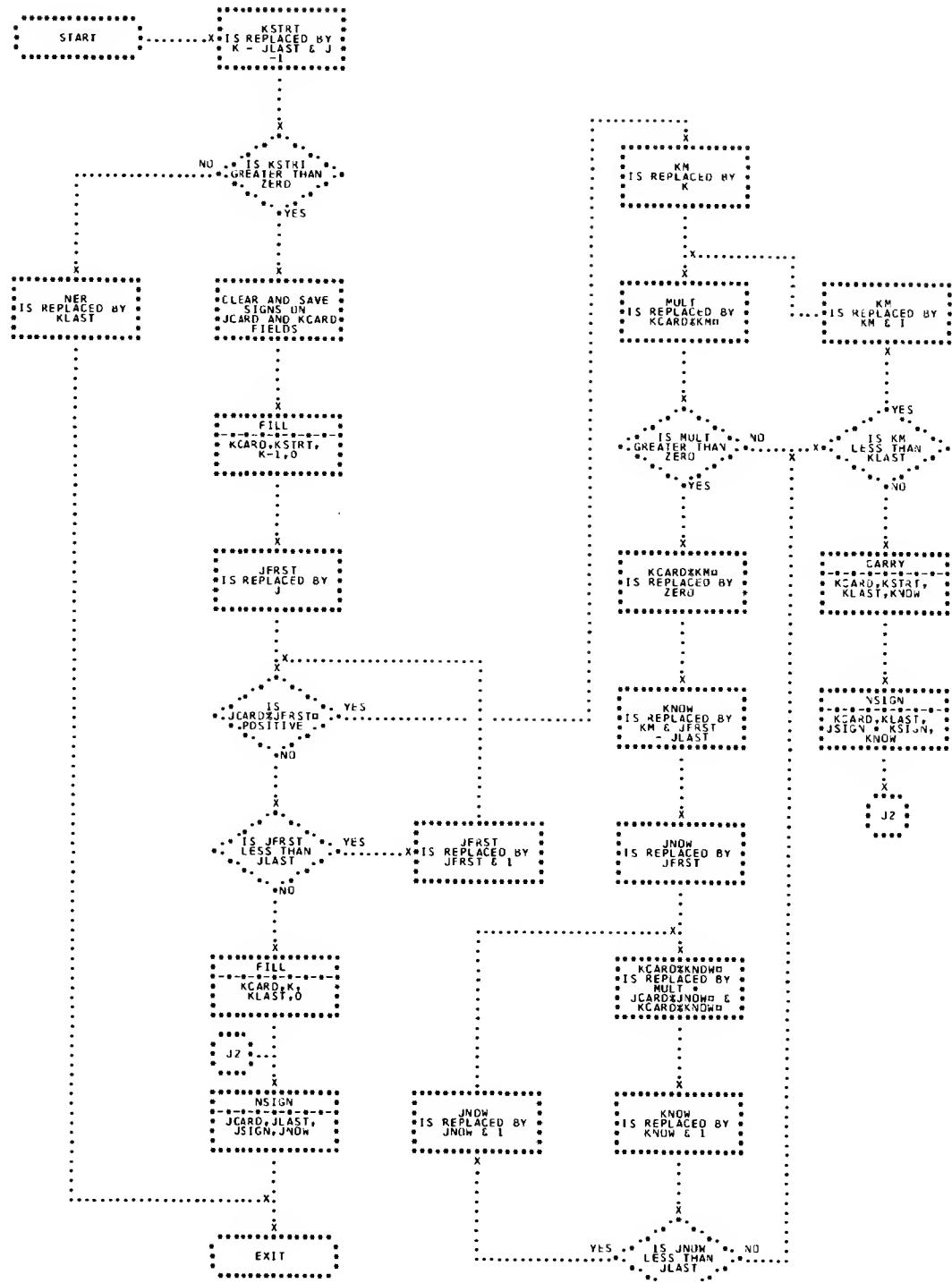


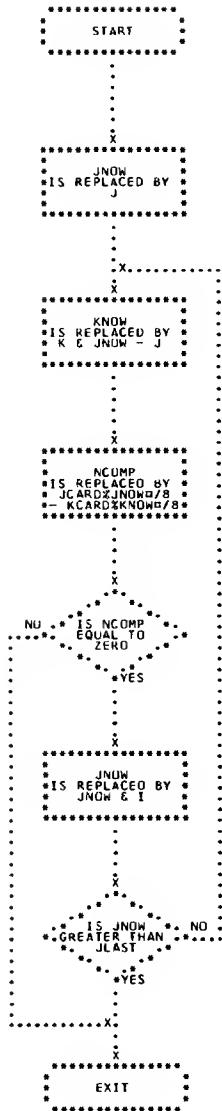
CHART MV

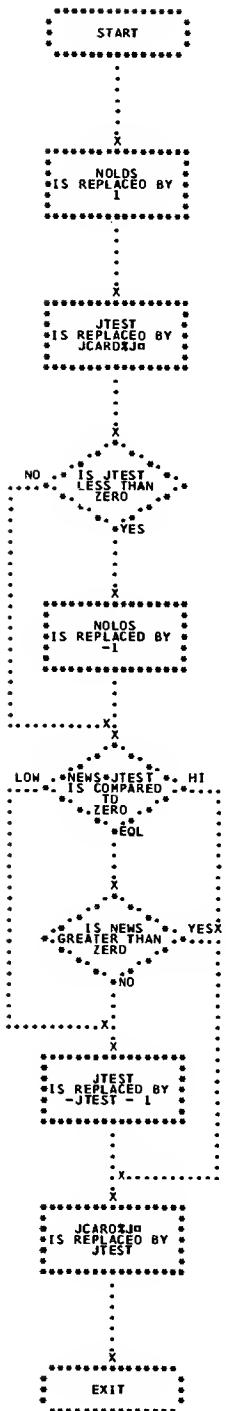
1130 COMMERCIAL

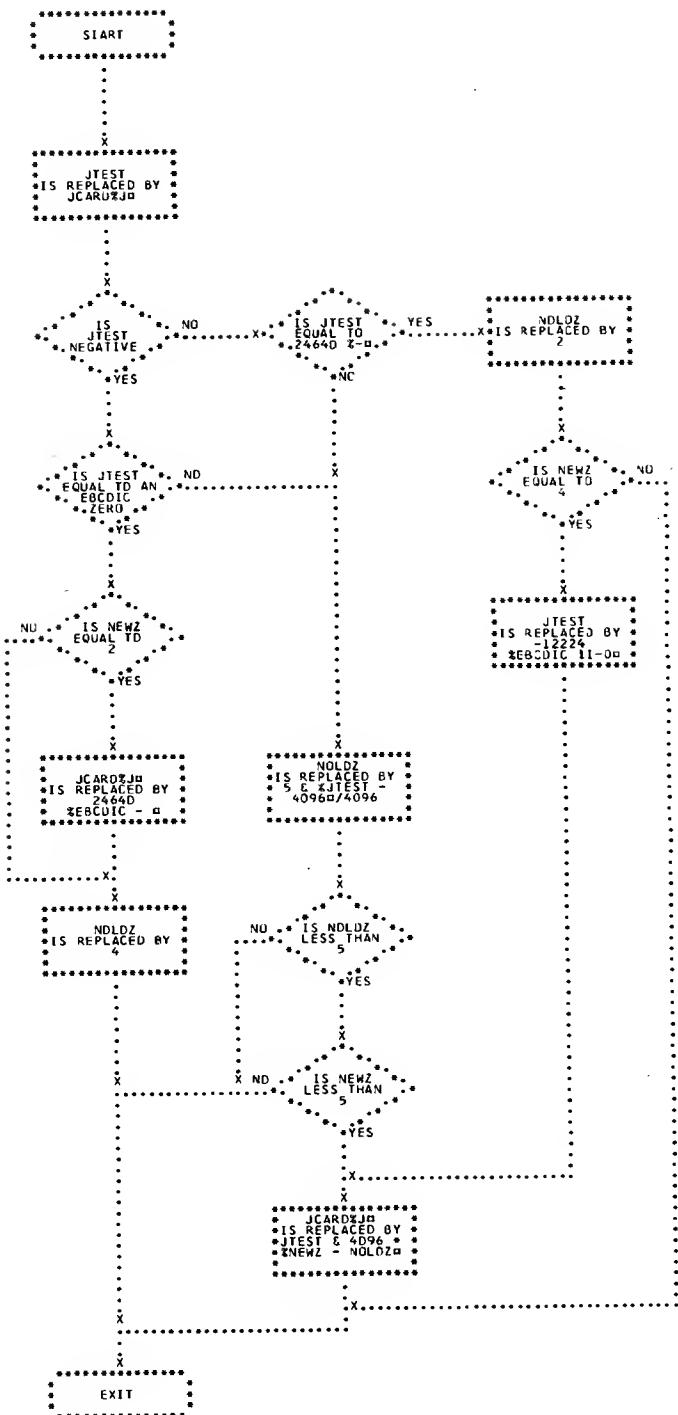
MOVE SUBROUTINE

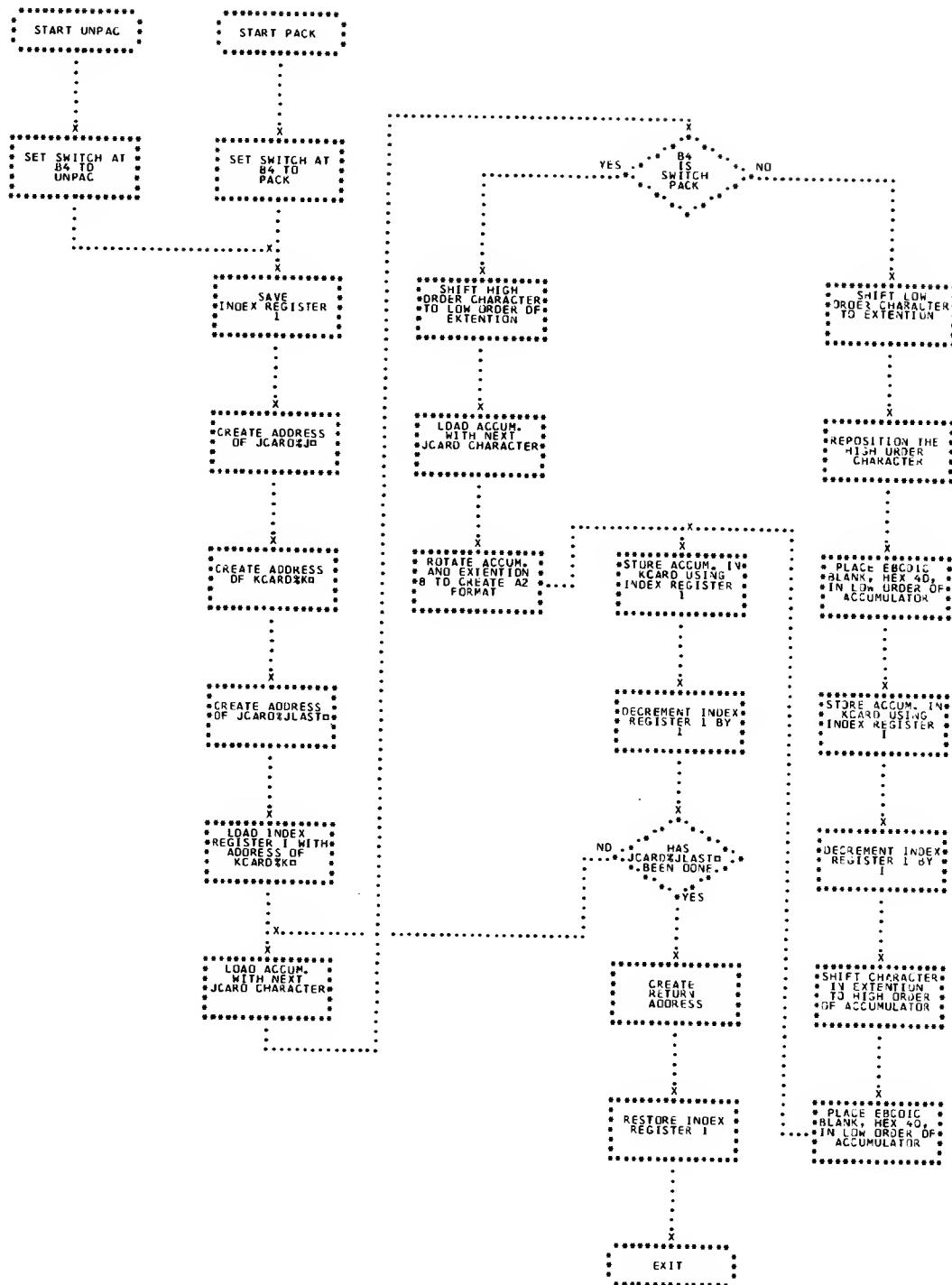


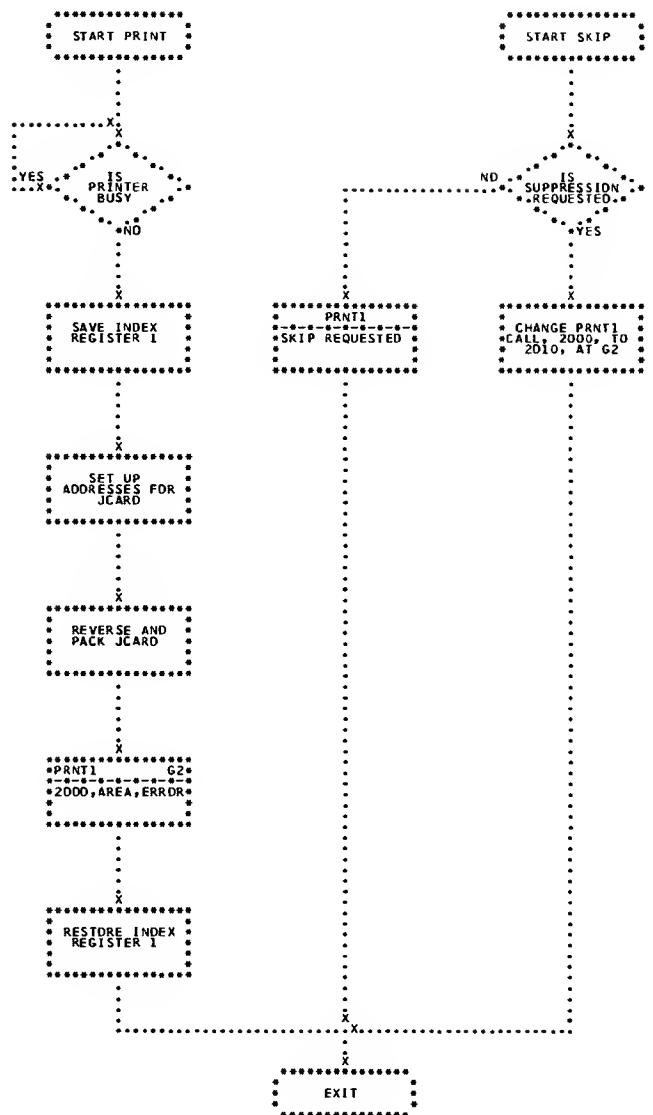


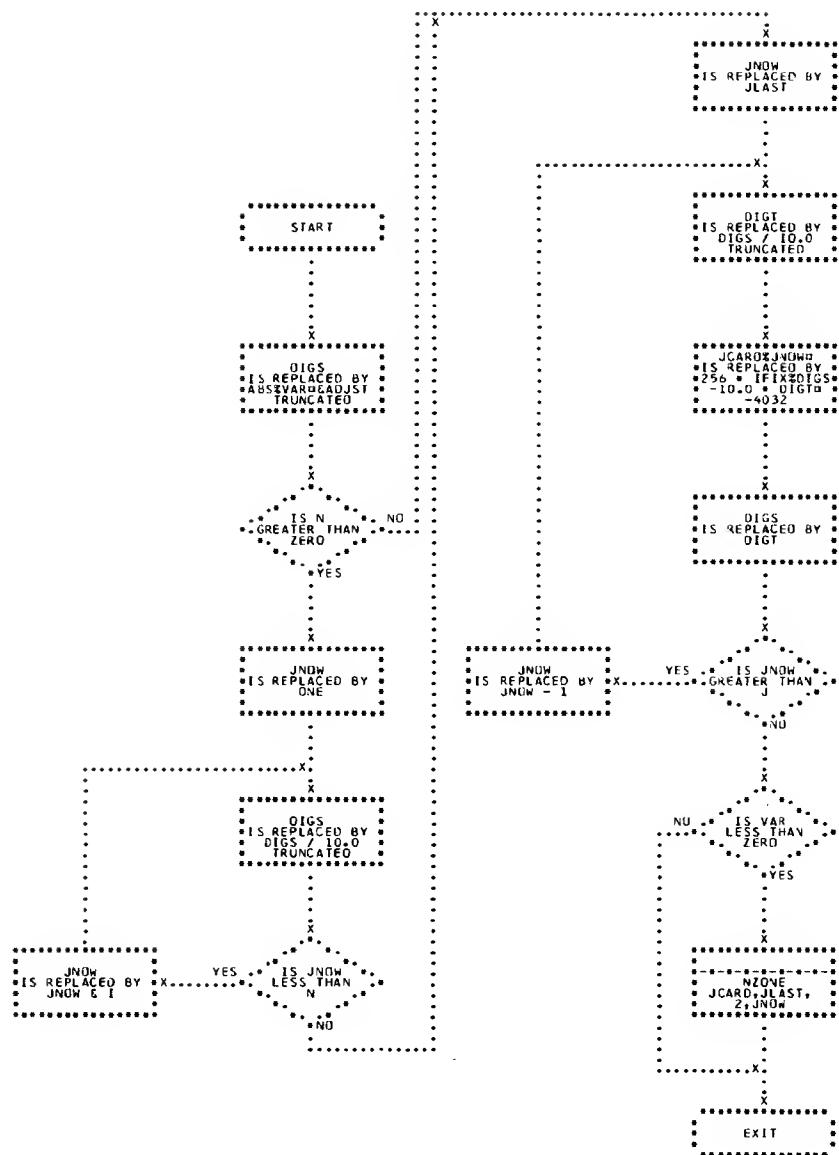


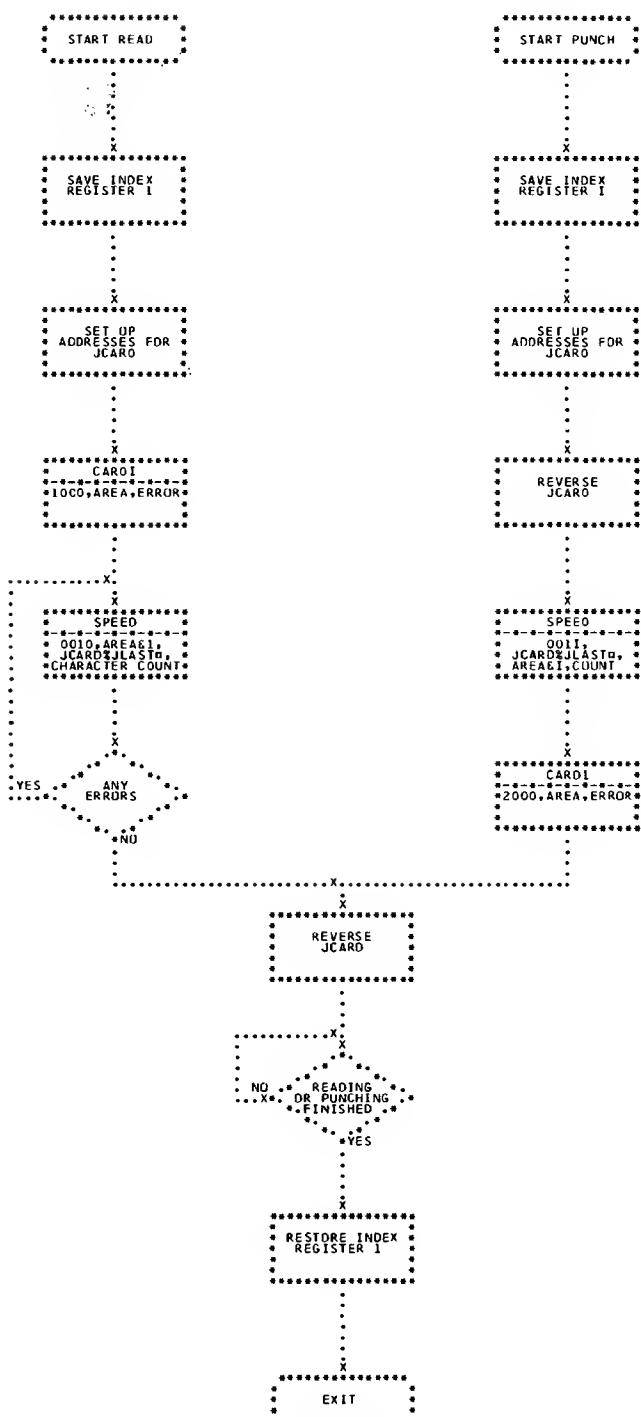


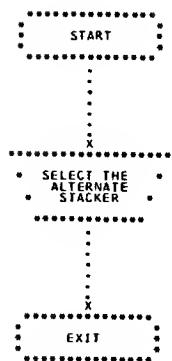


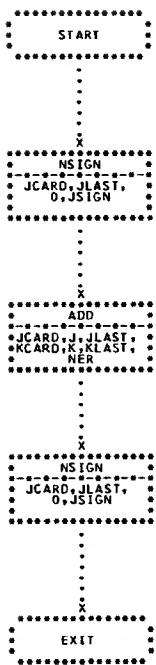


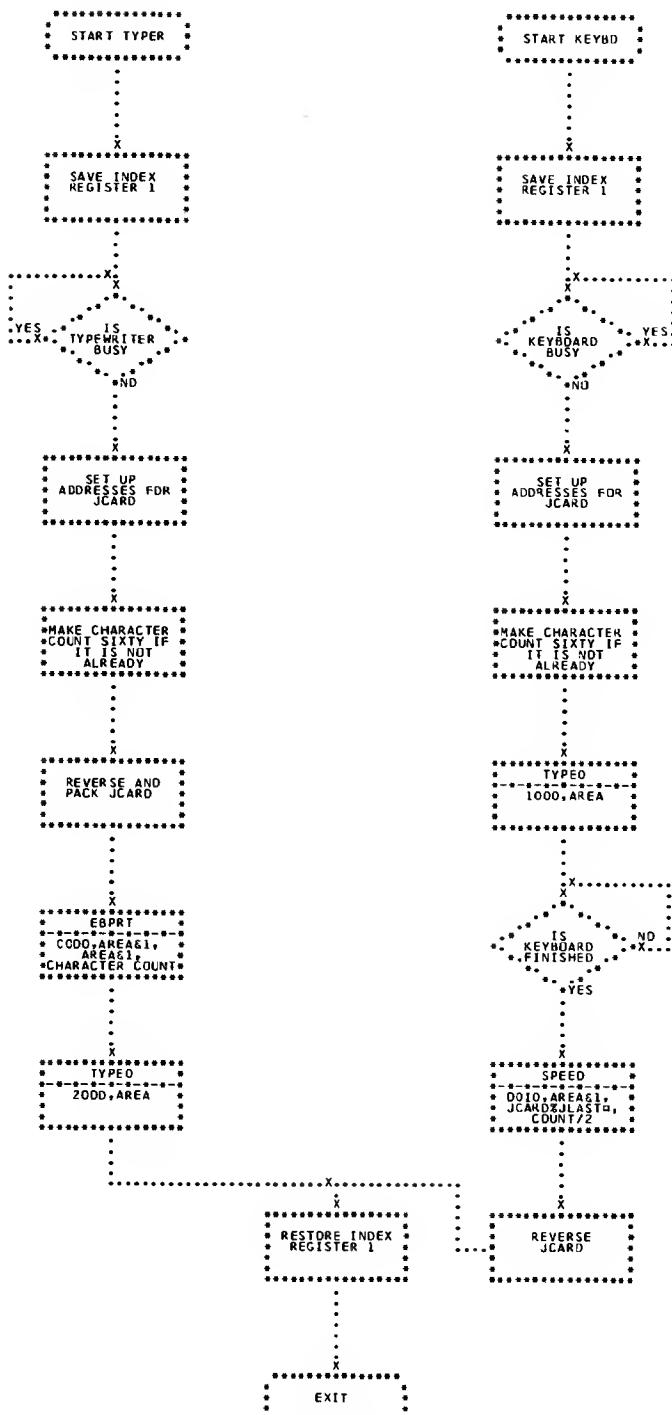


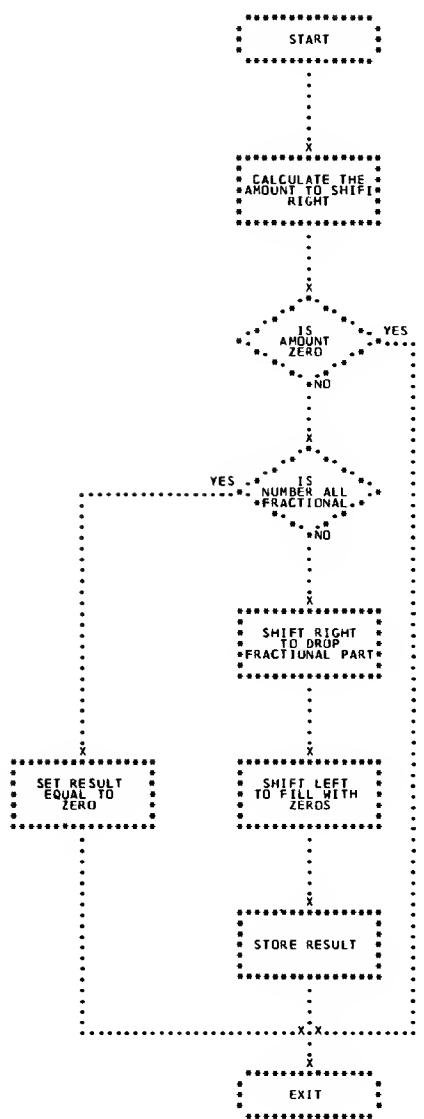












LISTINGS

```
// JOB                                CSP00010
// FOR                                 CSP00020
```

```
PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME NCOMP
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
CSP00030
CSP00040
CSP00050
CSP00060
CSP00070
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE          PAGE 02
FUNCTION NCOMP(JCAR0,J,JLAST,KCAR0+K)      CSP00080
  DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)           CSP00090
  C-----COMPARE JCARD(J) WITH KCARD(K) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST).
  C-----NCOMP=-0++ AS (JCARD-KCARD) IS -0+.
  C-----COLLATING SEQUENCE ASCENDING IS ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ01234567CSP00120
  C-----B9 ={++$}-/,={'+-
  DO 2 JNOW=J,JLAST                      CSP00130
    KNOW=K-JNOW=J                         CSP00140
    NCOMP=KCARD(K)KNOW/B                  CSP00150
    NCOMP=JCARD(JNOW)/B-NCOMP             CSP00160
    IF (NCOMP) 1+2+1                      CSP00170
  2   CONTINUE                               CSP00180
  I   RETURN                                CSP00190
  ENO                                     CSP00200
                                         CSP00210
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE          PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
NCOMP=0000 JNOW =0001 KNOW =0002
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
2     =003F 1     =0047
FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC  SUBIN
INTEGER CONSTANTS
8+006
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NCOMP
COMMON      0  VARIABLES       6  PROGRAM      70
ENO OF COMPILEATION
```

```
// OUT                                CSP00220
*STORE      WS  UA  NCOMP              CSP00230
2A45 0005
```

```
// FOR                                 CSP00240
```

```
PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME MOVE
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
CSP00250
CSP00260
CSP00270
CSP00280
CSP00290
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE          PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE MOVE(JCAR0,J,JLAST,KCAR0+K)      CSP00300
  DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80)           CSP00310
  C-----MOVE JCARD(J) TO KCARD(K) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST).
  DO 1 JNOW=J,JLAST                      CSP00320
    KNOW=K-JNOW=J                         CSP00330
    KCARD(K)KNOW=JCARD(JNOW)               CSP00340
  1   RETURN                                CSP00350
  END                                     CSP00360
                                         CSP00370
```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JNOW =0000 KNOW =0001

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =001E

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDEO PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SURSC SUBIN

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR MOVE
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 52

END OF COMPILEATION

// DUP CSP00380
*STORE WS UA MOVE CSP00390
2A4A 0004

// FOR CSP00400

PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME EDIT
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
CSP00410
CSP00420
CSP00430
CSP00440
CSP00450

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE EDIT(JCAR0,J,JKLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP00460
C-----JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) IS EDITED INTO EDIT FIELD. CSP00470
C-----EDIT FIELD IS AT KCARD(K) THROUGH KCARD(KLAST). CSP00480
C-----CHECK FOR NEGATIVE FIELD, IF SD+ CLEAR 11 ZONE. CSP00490
C-----CALL NZONE(JCAR0,JKLAST,4,NSIGN)
CALL NZONE(JCAR0,JKLAST,4,NSIGN) CSP00500
NDUMP=16448 CSP00520
MONEY=16448 CSP00530
NZRSP=0 CSP00540
C-----MAIN SCAN: INSERT CHARACTERS AND CHECK ZERD SUPPRESSION.
C-----BLANK=16448. 0=-4092, ==23616, \$=23360, +=27456, --24640, R=-9920, CSP00560
KNOW=KLAST CSP00570
JNOW=JKLAST CSP00580
17 KTEST=KCARD(KNOW) CSP00590
IF (KTEST) 33+34+34 CSP00600
33 IF (KTEST+4092) 11+19+11 CSP00610
34 IF (KTEST-16448) 13+20+13 CSP00620
23 IF (KTEST-23616) 14+18+14 CSP00630
14 IF (KTEST-23360) 11+28+11 CSP00640
18 NDUMP=K TEST CSP00650
28 MONEY=K TEST CSP00660
19 NZRSP=KNOW CSP00670
20 IF (JNOW-J) 11+26+26 CSP00680
26 KTEST=JCARD(JNDW)
KCARD(KNOW)=KTEST CSP00690
JNDW=JNOW-1 CSP00700
C-----RESTORE 11 ZONE IF FIELD WAS MINUS.
11 IF (KNOW-K) 27+17+17 CSP00710
9 IF (KTEST) 35+36+36 CSP00720
35 IF (KTEST+4092) 25+11+25 CSP00730
36 IF (KTEST-16448) 23+11+23 CSP00740
23 IF (KTEST-27456) 25+11+25 CSP00750
25 NZRSP=KNOW-1 CSP00760
C-----FILL FIELD WITH ASTERisks IF OVERFLOW.
11 KNOW=KNOW-1 CSP00770
IF (KNOW-K) 27+17+17 CSP00780
C-----PAUSE 0001 HERE IF DESIRED FOR ERROR CORRECTION PURPOSES.
27 CALL NZONE(JCAR0,JKLAST,NSIGN,KTEST) CSP00790
C-----FILL FIELD WITH ASTERisks IF OVERFLOW.
21 CALL FILL(KCAR0,K,KLAST,23616) CSP00800
C-----ZERO SUPPRESSION, NOUMP IS SUPPRESSION CODE, NZRSP IS END.
C-----REMOVE CR DR - FROM EDIT IF POSITIVE FIELD.
29 IF (NSIGN=2) 2+3+2 CSP00810
2 KTEST=KCARD(KLAST) CSP00820
IF (KTEST) 31+32+32 CSP00830
32 IF (KTEST-24640) 3+5+3 CSP00840
31 IF (KTEST-9920) 3+6+3 CSP00850
6 KCARD(KLAST-1)=16448 CSP00860
5 KCARD(KLAST)=16448 CSP00870
C-----ZERO SUPPRESSION, NOUMP IS SUPPRESSION CODE, NZRSP IS END.
3 IF (NZRSP) 30+30+22 CSP00880
22 CALL FILL(KCAR0,K,NZRSP,NOUMP) CSP00890
C-----INSERT FLDATING DOLLAR SIGN OR ASTERISK OR BLANK. CSP00900

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03
  KCARD(NZRSP)=MONEY
30  RETURN
END CSP00990
CSP01000
CSP01010

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 04
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
NSIGN=0000 NOUMP=0001 MONEY=0002 NZRSP=0003 KNOW =0004 JNOW =0005 KTEST=0006
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
17 =0050 33 =0050 34 =0065 13 =0068 14 =0071 18 =0079 28 =0070 19 =0081 20 =0085 26 =0088
9 =00A7 35 =00AB 36 =00B3 23 =00B9 25 =00BF 11 =00C5 27 =0001 21 =0000 29 =00E5 2 =00EB
32 =00F8 31 =0100 6 =0106 5 =010F 3 =0118 22 =011C 30 =0128

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENEO PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NZONE FILL SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
4=000A 1644B=0008 0=000C 4032=0000 23616=000E 23360=000F 1=0010 27456=0D11 2=0012 24640=0013
9920=0014

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR EDIT
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 10 PROGRAM 292

ENO OF COMPILATION

// OUP CSP01020
*STORE WS UA EOIT CSP01030
2A4E 0012

// FOR CSP01040

PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME GET CSP01050
* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP01060
* EXTENEO PRECISION CSP01070
* LIST ALL CSP01080
CSP01090

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02
FUNCTION GET(JCARD,JLAST,SHIFT) CSP01100
DIMENSION JCARD(80) CSP01110
C-----GET FIELD FROM JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST). CSP01120
C-----SHIFT = A CONSTANT TO SHIFT DECIMAL PT FROM WHOLE NUMBER FORM. CSP01130
C-----CHECK SIGN. CLEAR 11 ZONE IF NEGATIVE. CSP01140
CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST+4,NSIGN) CSP01150
GET=0. CSP01160
C-----START MAIN SCAN, GET DIGITS. CSP01170
DO 3 JNOW=J,JLAST CSP01180
JTEST=JCARD(JNOW) CSP01190
C-----CHECK FOR BLANK OR NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER. GET=0. IF NON-NUMERIC. CSP01200
IF (JTEST) 4,2,2 CSP01210
IF (JTEST-1644B) 6,5,6 CSP01220
5 JTEST=4032 CSP01230
4 IF (JTEST=4032) 6,3,3 CSP01240
C-----BLANK=1644B, 0=-4032. CSP01250
3 GET=10.*GET+FLOAT((JTEST+4032)/256) CSP01260
C-----SHIFT DECIMAL POINT. CSP01270
GET=SHIFT*GET CSP01280
C-----CHECK SIGN, RESTORE 11 ZONE IF NEEDEO.
CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST,NSIGN+JTEST) CSP01290
IF (NSIGN-2) 7,1,7 CSP01300
11 GET=-GET CSP01320
7 RETURN CSP01330
C-----SET GET=0. IF NON-NUMERIC CHARACTER. CSP01340
6 GET=0. CSP01350
C-----PAUSE 0003 HERE IF DESIRED FOR ERROR CORRECTION PURPOSES. CSP01360
GO TO 7 CSP01370
END CSP01380

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
GET =0000 NSIGN=0009 JNOW =000A JTTEST=000B

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
2 =0043 5 =0049 4 =004E 3 =0054 11 =0084 7 =0089 6 =00BD

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENEOO PRECISION

CALLEO SUBPROGRAMS
NZONE EA00 EMPPY ELO ESTO FLOAT SUBSC SNR SUBIN

REAL CONSTANTS
.000000000E 00=000E .100000000E 02=0011

INTEGER CONSTANTS
4=0014 16448=0015 4032=0016 256=0017 2=0018

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR GET
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 14 PROGRAM 134

END OF COMPILEATION

// DUP CSP01390
*STORE WS UA GET CSP01400
2A60 000A

// ASM CSMu1410
** WHOLE NUMBER SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (I0) CSP01420
* NAME WHOLE (I0) CSP01430
* LIST (1132 PRINTER) CSP01440

PAGE 1
0006 262164C5 ENT WHOLE SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT CSP01450
X=WHOLE(Y): WITH Y IN FAC TO START CSP01460
X IN FAC BECOMES THE INTEGRAL PART OF Y. CSP01470
0000 0 0000 OBL1 DC 0 OBL CONSTANT OF 1 CSP01480
0001 0 0001 OC 1 REST OF OBL1 CONSTANT CSP01490
001F MANT EDU 31 MANTISSA LENGTH CSP01500
0002 0 009F C159 DC 128+MANT EXPONENT OF FULL INTEGER CSP01510
0003 0 001F C31 DC MANT MANTISSA LENGTH CSP01520
0004 0 189F SRT SRT MANT SRT MANTISSA LENGTH CSP01530
0005 0 0800 H0800 DC /0800 DIFF BETWEEN SRT AND SLT CSP01540
0006 0 0000 WHOLE DC 0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS HERE CSP01550
0007 0 C0FA LO C159 EXP OF FULL INTEGER CSP01560
0008 0 9370 S 3 125 SUBTRACT EXP OF Y CSP01570
0009 01 4C28001A BSC L OONE+z BRANCH IF ALL INTEGER CSP01580
0008 0 90F7 S C31 SUBTRACT MANTISSA LENGTH CSP01590
000C 01 4C10001E BSC L FRACT,- BRANCH IF ALL FRACTIONAL CSP01600
000E 0 80F5 A SRT CREATE RIGHT SHIFT CSP01610
000F 0 0005 STO RIGHT STORE RIGHT SHIFT CSP01620
0010 0 90F4 S H0800 CREATE LEFT SHIFT CSP01630
0011 0 0006 STO LEFT STORE LEFT SHIFT CSP01640
0012 0 C87E L00 3 126 PICK UP MANTISSA CSP01650
0013 0 4828 BSC +Z CHECK FOR NEGATIVE MANTISA CSP01660
0014 0 98EB SO OBL1 SUBTRACT 1 IF NEGATIVE CSP01670
0015 0 1880 RIGHT SRT 0 RIGHT SHIFT CSP01680
0016 0 4828 BSC +Z CHECK FOR NEGATIVE MANTISA CSP01690
0017 0 88E8 AO OBL1 ADD 1 IF NEGATIVE CSP01700
0018 0 1080 LEFT SLT 0 LEFT SHIFT CSP01710
0019 0 087E STORE STO 3 126 STORE MANTISSA CSP01720
001A 01 74010006 OONE MOX L WHOLE,1 CREATE RETURN ADDRESS CSP01730
001C 01 4C800006 BSC I WHOLE RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM CSP01740
001E 0 10E0 FRACT SLC 32 ZERO ACC AND EXT CSP01750
001F 0 0370 STO 3 125 ZERO THE EXPONENT CSP01760
0020 0 70FB MOX STORE ZERO THE MANTISSA CSP01770
0022 ENO ENO OF WHOLE SUBROUTINE CSP01780

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// DUP CSP01790
*STORE WS UA WHOLE CSP01800
2A6A 0003

// FOR CSP01810

PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP01820
*NAME PUT CSP01830
*ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP01840
*EXTENEOO PRECISION CSP01850
*LIST ALL CSP01860

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE PUT(JCARD=J,JLAST=VAR,AJUST=N)
DIMENSION JCARD(110) CSP01870
C----PUT VAR INTO JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST). CSP01880
C----ADJUST = A NUMBER TO HALF ADJUST THE VARIABLE VAR. CSP01890
C----N = THE NUMBER OF POSITIONS THE DECIMAL POINT SHOULD BE MOVED LEFT CSP01910
DIGS=WHOLE(ABS(VAR)+AJUST)
IF(N) 3,3+1 CSP01920
1 DO 2 JNOW=1,N CSP01930
2 DIGS=WHOLE(OIGS*0.1) CSP01940
C----PUT DIGITS IN FIEL0 CSP01950
3 JNOW=JLAST CSP01960
4 DIGT=WHOLE(DIGS*0.1) CSP01970
JCARD(JNOW)=256*IFIX(DIGS=10.0*OIGT)-4032 CSP01990
OIGS=OIGT CSP02000
IF(JNOW-J) 6,6+5 CSP02010
5 JNOW=JNOW-1 CSP02020
GO TO 4 CSP02030
C----PUT 11 PUNCH OVER LOW ORDER DIGIT IF NEGATIVE, CSP02040
6 IF(VAR) 7,8+8 CSP02050
7 CALL NZONE(JCARD,JLAST+2,JNOW) CSP02060
8 RETURN CSP02070
END CSP02080

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
OIGS =0000 DIGT =0003 JNOW =0009

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =0039 2 =0030 3 =0050 4 =0054 5 =0082 6 =008A 7 =008F 8 =0095

FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
WHOLE EABS NZONE EA00 EMPY ELD ESTO ESBR IFIX SUBSC SUBIN

REAL CONSTANTS
.10000000E 00=000C +10000000E 02=000F

INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=0012 256=0013 4032=0014 2=0015

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR PUT
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 12 PROGRAM 140

END OF COMPILE

```
// DUP CSP02090
*STORE WS UA PUT CSP02100
2A6D 000A
```

```
// FOR CSP02110
```

PAGE 01

```

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP02120
* NAME NZONE CSP02130
* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP02140
* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP02150
* LIST ALL CSP02160

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE NZONE(JCARD=J,NEWZ=NOLDZ) CSP02170
DIMENSION JCARD(180) CSP02180
C---- SPECIAL CHARACTER, JCARD(J) IS THEN ZONED 12 ZONE, 11 ZONE, CSP02190
C---- NOLDZ=1,2,3,4, OR MORE AS JCARD(J) WAS A,I, J-R, S=Z, 0=9, OR A CSP02200
C---- 0 ZONE, NO ZONE, OR LEFT ALONE AS NEWZ=1,2,3,4, OR MORE, CSP02210
C---- JCARD(J) IS ALWAYS LEFT ALONE IF JCARD(J) WAS A SPECIAL CHARACTER, CSP02220
C---- ZERO CHANGED TO 11 ZONE IS -- - CHANGED TO NO ZONE IS ZERO. CSP02230
C---- ZERO CODE IS -4032, - CODE IS 24640, CSP02240
C---- JTEST=JCARD(J) CSP02250
IF (JTEST) 4,5,5 CSP02260
4 IF (JTEST+4032) 8,6+8 CSP02270
6 IF (NEWZ=2) 12,7+12 CSP02280
7 JCARD(J)=24640 CSP02290
12 NOLDZ=4 CSP02300
GO TO 2 CSP02310
5 IF (JTEST=24640) 8,10+8 CSP02320
10 NOLDZ=2 CSP02330
IF (NEWZ=6) 2,9+2 CSP02340
9 JTEST=-12224 CSP02350
3 JCARD(J)=JTEST+4096*(NEWZ-NOLDZ) CSP02360
2 RETURN CSP02370
8 NOLDZ=5+(JTEST+4096)/4096 CSP02380
IF (NOLDZ=5) 1,2+2 CSP02390
1 IF (NEWZ=5) 3,2+2 CSP02400
END CSP02410

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
 VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 JTEST=0000
 STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 4 =002C 6 =0032 7 =0038 12 =0041 5 =0047 10 =004D 9 =0057 3 =005C 2 =006C 8 =006E
 1 =007F
 FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION
 CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
 SUBSC SUBIN
 INTEGER CONSTANTS
 4032=0002 2=0003 24640=0004 4=0005 12224=0006 4096=0007 5=0008
 CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NZONE
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 134
 END OF COMPILE

// OUP	CSP02420
*STORE WS UA NZONE	CSP02430
2A77 0009	

// FOR	CSP02440
--------	----------

PAGE 01	
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	CSP02450
* NAME FILL	CSP02460
* ONE WORD INTEGERS	CSP02470
* EXTENDED PRECISION	CSP02480
* LIST ALL	CSP02490

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE FILL(JCARO,J,JLAST,NCH)	CSP02500
OIMENSION JCARO(80)	CSP02510
C----FILL JCARO(J) THROUGH JCARO(JLAST) WITH NCH	CSP02520
DO 1 JNOW=J,JLAST	CSP02530
1 JCARO(JNOW)=NCH	CSP02540
RETURN	CSP02550
ENO	CSP02560

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS	
JNOW =0000	
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS	
1 =0011	
FEATURES SUPPORTED	
ONE WORD INTEGERS	
EXTENDED PRECISION	
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS	
SUBSC SUBIN	
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR FILL	
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 34	
END OF COMPILE	

// OUP	CSP02570
*STORE WS UA FILL	CSP02580
2A80 0003	

// ASM	CSP02590
** STACKER SELECT SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE(10)	CSP02600
* NAME STACK	(10) CSP02610
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)	CSP02620

PAGE 1

```

0002 228C10D2 ENT STACK
0000 0 0000 IOCC OC 0
0001 0 1480 DC /1480
0002 0 0000 STACK DC **+
0003 0 0BFC XIO IOCC SELECT STACKER
0004 01 4C800002 BSC I STACK RETURN
0006 END CSP02630
CSP02640
CSP02650
CSP02660
CSP02670
CSP02680
CSP02690

```

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```

// DUP CSP02700
*STORE WS UA STACK CSP02710
2A83 0002

```

```
// FOR CSP02720
```

PAGE 01

```

** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME ADD
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
CSP02730
CSP02740
CSP02750
CSP02760
CSP02770

```

PAGE 02

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
SUBROUTINE ADD(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NERI) CSP02780
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP02790
C----ADDITION AT JCARD TO FIELD AT KCARD, SUBTRACTING IF UNLIKE SIGNS+CSP02800
C----SET NERI=KLAST IF OVERFLOW OCCURS+CSP02810
C----CLEAR SIGNS AND ADD+CSP02820
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,1,JSIGN) CSP02830
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN) CSP02840
LSIGN=JSIGN^KSIGN CSP02850
KNOW=KLAST+JLAST CSP02860
IF (KNOW-K) B7,7 CSP02870
7 00 6 JNOW=J,JLAST CSP02880
KCARD(KNOW)=LSIGN*JCARD(JNOW)+KCARD(KNOW) CSP02890
KNOW=KNOW+1 CSP02900
6 CALL CARRY(KCARD,K,KLAST,KNOW) CSP02910
5 IF (KNOW) 1,2,3 CSP02920
C----COMPLEMENT AND CHANGE SIGN OF KCARD IF CARRY IS NEGATIVE. CSP02930
1 KCARD(KLAST)=KCARD(KLAST)+KNOW CSP02940
DO 4 KNOW=K,KLAST CSP02950
4 KCARD(KNOW)=9-KCARD(KNOW) CSP02960
KSIGN=KSIGN CSP02970
GO TO 5 CSP02980
C----OVERFLOW HAS OCCURRED IF CARRY IS POSITIVE. CSP02990
3 CALL FILL(KCARD,K,KLAST,9) CSP03000
B NER=KLAST CSP03010
C----RESTORE SIGNS AND RETURN. CSP03020
2 CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW) CSP03030
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW) CSP03040
RETURN CSP03050
END CSP03060

```

PAGE 03

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JSIGN=0000 KSIGN=0001 LSIGN=0002 KNOW =0003 JNOW =0004
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
7 =0055 6 =006E 5 =007C 1 =00BB 4 =0097 3 =00B1 B =00B7 2 =00BB
FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NSIGN CARRY FILL SUBSC SUBIN
INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=0008 9=0009
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADD
COMMON 0 VARIABLES B PROGRAM 194
END OF COMPILATION

```

```

// DUP CSP03070
*STORE WS UA ADD CSP03080
2A83 000C

```

```
// FOR CSP03090
```

PAGE 01	CSP03100 CSP03110 CSP03120 CSP03130 CSP03140
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	
* NAME SUB	
* ONE WORD INTEGERS	
* EXTENDED PRECISION	
* LIST ALL	
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE SUB(JCARO,J,KLAST,JCARD,K,LAST,NER)	CSP03150
DIMENSION JCARD(BO), KCARO(BO)	CSP03160
C-----SUBTRACT FIELD AT JCARD FROM FIELD AT KCARD.	CSP03170
C-----SET NER=LAST IF OVERFLOW	CSP03180
C-----CHANGE THE SIGN OF JCARD, THEN ADD.	CSP03190
CALL NSIGN(JCARO,JLAST,0,JSIGN)	CSP03200
CALL ADD(JCARD,JLAST,KCARD,K,LAST,NER)	CSP03210
CALL NSIGN(JCARO,JLAST,0,JSIGN)	CSP03220
RETURN	CSP03230
END	CSP03240
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS	
JSIGN=0000	
FEATURES SUPPORTED	
ONE WORD INTEGERS	
EXTENDED PRECISION	
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS	
NSIGN ADD SUBIN	
INTEGER CONSTANTS	
0=0002	
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUB	
COMMON 0 VARIABLES	2 PROGRAM 46
ENO OF COMPIILATION	
// DUP	CSP03250
*STORE WS UA SUB	CSP03260
ZA91 0004	
// FOR	CSP03270
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 01
* NAME MPY	CSP03280
* ONE WORD INTEGERS	CSP03290
* EXTENDED PRECISION	CSP03300
* LIST ALL	CSP03310 CSP03320
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE MPY(JCARO,J,KLAST,JCARD,K,LAST,NER)	CSP03330
DIMENSION JCARD(BO), KCARO(BO)	CSP03340
C-----MULTIPLY FIELD AT JCARD TIMES FIELD AT KCARO, PRODUCT REPLACES	CSP03350
C-----FIELD AT KCARD, WHICH IS EXTENDED TO THE LEFT.	CSP03360
KSTRT=J+JLAST=1 6*6*7	CSP03370
6 NER=LAST	CSP03380
GO TO 9	CSP03390
C-----SAVE SIGNS.	CSP03400
7 CALL NSIGN(JCARO,JLAST,1,JSIGN)	CSP03410
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN)	CSP03420
C-----FILL KCARD EXTENSION WITH ZEROS.	CSP03430
CALL FILL(KCARD,KSTRT,K=1,0)	CSP03440
C-----PASS OVER LEADING ZEROS TO FINO JFRST.	CSP03450
DO 3 JFRST=J,JLAST	CSP03460
IF (JCARD(JFRST)) 3,3,4	CSP03470
3 CONTINUE	CSP03480
C-----SET KCARD TO ZEROS IF ALL ZEROS.	CSP03490
CALL FILL(KCARD,K,LAST=0)	CSP03500
GO TO 8	CSP03510
C-----MAIN MULTIPLICATION LOOP FOLLOWS.	CSP03520
4 DO 1 KM=K,KLAST	CSP03530
MULT=KCARD(KM)	CSP03540
IF (MULT) 1,1,2	CSP03550
KCARD(KM)=0	CSP03560
KNOW=KM+JFRST-JLAST	CSP03570
DO 5 JNOW=JFRST,JLAST	CSP03580
KCARD(KNOW)=MULT*JCARD(JNOW)+KCARD(KNOW)	CSP03590
5 KNOW=KNOW+1	CSP03600
1 CONTINUE	CSP03610
CALL CARRY(KCARD,KSTRT,KLAST,KNOW)	CSP03620
C-----RESTORE SIGNS AND RETURN.	CSP03630
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,JSIGN*KSIGN*KNOW)	CSP03640
8 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW)	CSP03650
9 RETURN	CSP03660
END	CSP03670

I130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE

PAGE 03

```
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
KSTRT=0003 JSIGN=0004 KCARD=0005 JFRST=0006 KM =0007 MULT =0008 KNOW =0009 JNOW =000A
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
6 =0048 7 =004E 3 =0073 4 =0083 2 =0094 5 =00BE 1 =00CC 8 =00E7 9 =00ED
FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
NSIGN FILL CARRY SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
I=000E 0=000F

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR MPY
COMMON 0 VARIABLES I4 PROGRAM 226

ENO OF COMPILATION
```

```
// DUP CSP03690
*STORE WS JA MPY CSP03700
2A95 000E
```

```
// FOR CSP03710
```

```
PAGE 01
** I130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME DIV
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
CSP03720
CSP03730
CSP03740
CSP03750
CSP03760
```

```
I130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE DIV(JCARD,J, JLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST,NER) CSP03770
DIMENSION JCARD(80), KCARD(80) CSP03780
C-----DIVIDE FIELD AT KCARD BY FIELD AT JCARD. QUOTIENT REPLACES FIELD CSP03790
C-----AT KCARD, WHICH IS EXTENDED TO THE LEFT.
C-----REMAINDER IS IN LOW ORDER DIGITS OF KCARD.
C-----SET NER*KLAST IF DIVISION BY ZERO ATTEMPTED.
C-----SAVE SIGNS.
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST+1,JSIGN) CSP03800
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST+1,KSIGN) CSP03810
C-----FILL KCARD EXTENSION WITH ZEROS.
JSPAN=JLAST-J+1 CSP03820
KSTRT=K-I CSP03830
KLOW=K-JSPAN CSP03840
IF (KLAST-KSTRT-JSPAN) 9+10+IO CSP03850
10 IF (KLOW) 9+9+II CSP03860
11 CALL FILL(KCARD,KLOW,KSTRT,O) CSP03870
C-----PASS OVER LEADING ZEROS TO FIND JFRST.
00 3 JFRST=J,JLAST CSP03880
IF (JCARD(JFRST)) 3+3+4 CSP03890
3 CONTINUE CSP03900
C-----DIVISION BY ZERO WAS ATTEMPTED.
9 NER*KLAST CSP03910
GO TO CSP03920
C-----FIND TRIAL DIVISOR AND OIVIDE.
4 JHIGH=JCARD(JFRST) CSP03930
KPUT=KLOW+JLAST-JFRST CSP03940
KSTOP=KLAST-JFRST-JLAST-1 CSP03950
DO 1 KM=KSTRT+KSTOP CSP03960
MULT=(10*KCARD(KM)+KCARD(KM+1))/JHIGH CSP03970
NUO=MULT CSP03980
IF (MULT) 7+7+2 CSP03990
2 KNOW=KM+1 CSP04000
DO 5 JNOW=JFRST,JLAST CSP04010
KCARD(KNOW)=KCARD(KNOW)-MULT*KCARD(JNOW) CSP04020
5 KNOW=KNOW+1 CSP04030
CALL CARRY(KCARD,KM+KNOW-1,KNOW) CSP04040
C-----ADD BACK DIVISOR IF OVERRAW.
IF (KNOW) 6+7+7 CSP04050
6 KCARD(KM)=KCARD(KM)+10*KNOW CSP04060
MULT=-1 CSP04070
NUO=NUO-1 CSP04080
GO TO 2 CSP04090
C-----STORE QUOTIENT DIGIT.
7 KCARD(KPUT)=NUO CSP04100
1 KPUT=KPUT+1 CSP04110
C-----RESTORE SIGNS. REMAINDER GETS SIGN OF DIVIDEND.
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST-JSPAN,JSIGN=KSIGN) CSP04120
8 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JLAST,JSIGN=JNOW) CSP04130
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN=KNOW) CSP04140
RETURN CSP04150
END CSP04160
```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 JSIGN=0006 KSIGN=0007 JSPAN=0008 KSTRT=0009 KLOW =000A JFRST=000B JHIGH=000C KPUT =0000 KSTOP=000E KM =000F
 MULT =0010 NOOU =0011 KNOW =0012 JNOW =0013

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 10 =004E 11 =0072 3 =0085 9 =0080 4 =0093 2 =0000 5 =00F1 6 =010F 7 =012A 1 =0133
 8 =0154

FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLEO SUBPROGRAMS
 NSIGN FILL CARRY SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
 1=0016 0=0017 10=0018

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR OIV
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 22 PROGRAM 332

END OF COMPILATION

```
// DUP CSP04280
*STORE WS UA DIV CSP04290
ZAA3 0015
```

```
// FOR CSP04300
```

PAGE 01

```
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE
* NAME ICOMP
* ONE WORD INTEGERS
* EXTENDED PRECISION
* LIST ALL
```

CSP04310
CSP04320
CSP04330
CSP04340
CSP04350

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

```
FUNCTION ICOMP(JCARD,J,JKLAST,KCARD,K,KLAST)
DIMENSION JCARD(80),KCARD(80)
C----COMPARE INTEGER FIELD AT KCARD AGAINST FIELD AT JCARD.
C----ICOMP=>0++ AS |JCARD-KCARD| IS >+0+*
CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JKLAST,1,JSIGN)
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,1,KSIGN)
KSTRT=KLAST+J-JLAST-1
IF (K-KSTRT) 5+5+4
5 ICOMP=<JSIGN
DO 6 KNOW=K+KSTRT
IF (KCARD(KNOW)) 6+6+3
6 CONTINUE
4 KNOW=KSTRT+1
JHASH=0
DO 2 KSTRT=J,JKLAST
JHASH=JHASH+JCARD(KSTRT)
ICOMP=JCARD(KSTRT)-KCARD(KNOW)
IF (ICOMP) 1+2+1
2 KNOW=KNOW+1
IF (JSIGN*KSIGN*JHASH) 7+3+3
1 IF (JSIGN*KSIGN) 7+8+8
7 ICOMP=1
8 ICOMP=JSIGN=ICOMP
3 CALL NSIGN(JCARD,JKLAST,JSIGN,KNOW)
CALL NSIGN(KCARD,KLAST,KSIGN,KNOW)
RETURN
ENO
```

CSP04360
CSP04370
CSP04380
CSP04390
CSP04400
CSP04410
CSP04420
CSP04430
CSP04440
CSP04450
CSP04460
CSP04470
CSP04480
CSP04490
CSP04500
CSP04510
CSP04520
CSP04530
CSP04540
CSP04550
CSP04560
CSP04570
CSP04580
CSP04590
CSP04600
CSP04610
CSP04620

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 ICOMP=0000 JSIGN=0001 KSIGN=0002 KSTRT=0003 KNOW =0004 JHASH=0005

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 5 =0042 6 =0054 4 =005C 2 =0088 1 =00A2 7 =00A9 8 =00A0 3 =0084

FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLEO SUBPROGRAMS
 NSIGN SUBSC SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
 1=0008 0=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR ICOMP
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 8 PROGRAM 188

END OF COMPILATION

```
// DUP CSP04630
*STORE WS UA ICOMP CSP04640
ZABB 000C
```

```
// FOR CSP04650
```

```
PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP04660
* NAME NSIGN CSP04670
* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP04680
* EXTENEO PRECISION CSP04690
* LIST ALL CSP04700
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02
SUBROUTINE NSIGN(JCAR0,J,NEWS,NOLOS) CSP04710
 0IMENSION JCARD1801 CSP04720
 0-----SIGN OF DECIMAL INTEGER AT JCARD(J) IS SET +, - OR REVERSED AS CSP04730
 0-----NEWS IS +1, -1 OR 0, NOLOS IS SET TO +1 OR -1 AS JCARD(J) WAS + CSP04740
 0-----OR -_ CSP04750
 0 NOLOS=1 CSP04760
 0 JTEST=JCARD(J) CSP04770
 0 IF (JTEST) 1+2+2 CSP04780
1 0 NOlds=-1 CSP04790
2 0 IF (NEWS*JTEST) 3+4+5 CSP04800
4 0 IF (NEWS) 3+3+5 CSP04810
3 0 JTEST=-JTEST-1 CSP04820
5 0 JCARD(J)=JTEST CSP04830
 0 RETURN CSP04840
 0 END CSP04850
```

```
1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03
VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
JTEST=0000
STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
1 =0023 2 =002B 4 =0031 3 =0035 5 =003C
FEATURES SUPPORTED
ONE WORD INTEGERS
EXTENEO PRECISION
CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
SUBSC SUBIN
INTEGER CONSTANTS
1=0002
CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR NSIGN
COMMON 0 VARIABLES 2 PROGRAM 70
END OF COMPILEATION
```

```
// DUP CSP04860
*STORE WS UA NSIGN CSP04870
ZAC4 0005
```

```
// FOR CSP04880
```

```
PAGE 01
** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP04890
* NAME A1DEC CSP04900
* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP04910
* EXTENEO PRECISION CSP04920
* LIST ALL CSP04930
```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE A1DEC(JCARO,J,JLAST,NER) CSP04940
  DIMENSION JCARO(B0) CSP04950
C-----CONVERT FIELD AT JCARO FROM A1 TO DECIMAL. CONVERTING BLANKS TO 0. CSP04960
C-----IF NOT NUMERIC OR BLANK, SET ERROR INDICATOR TO SUBSCRIPT VALUE. CSP04970
  CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST+4,JSIGN) CSP04980
  DO B JNOW=J,JLAST CSP04990
    JTEST=JCARO(JNOW) CSP05000
    IF (JTEST) 2+3+1 CSP05010
    IF (JTEST+4032) 4+1+1 CSP05020
    NER=JNOW CSP05030
    GO TO 8 CSP05040
    IF (JTEST-16448) 4+5+4 CSP05050
    JTEST=-A032 CSP05060
    JCARO(JNOW)=(JTEST+4032)/256 CSP05070
  CONTINUE CSP05080
  IF (JSIGN=2) 6+7+6 CSP05090
  JCARO(JLAST)=JCARO(JLAST)-1 CSP05100
  RETURN CSP05110
END CSP05120

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03

```

VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS CSP05130
  JSIGN=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002

STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS CSP05140
  2 =0032 4 =003B 3 =003E 5 =0044 1 =0049 8 =0057 7 =0065 6 =0071

FEATURES SUPPORTED
  ONE WORD INTEGERS
  EXTENDED PRECISION

CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
  NZONE  SUBSC  SUBIN

INTEGER CONSTANTS
  4=0004 4032=0005 16448=0006 256=0007 2=0008 1=0009

CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR A1DEC
  COMMON      0 VARIABLES   4 PROGRAM    112

ENO OF COMPIILATION

```

```

// OUP CSP05130
*STORE     WS  UA  A1DEC CSP05140
2AC9 0008

```

```
// FOR CSP05150
```

PAGE 01

```

## 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP05160
* NAME DECA1 CSP05170
* ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP05180
* EXTENDED PRECISION CSP05190
* LIST ALL CSP05200

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02

```

SUBROUTINE DECA1(JCARO,J,JLAST,NER) CSP05210
  DIMENSION JCARO(B0) CSP05220
C-----CONVERT FIELD AT JCARO FROM DECIMAL TO A1. CSP05230
C-----IF NOT NUMERIC, SET ERROR INDICATOR TO SUBSCRIPT VALUE. CSP05240
  JSIGN=4 CSP05250
  IF (JCARO(JLAST)) 1+2+2 CSP05260
  1 JSIGN=2 CSP05270
  JCARO(JLAST)=JCARO(JLAST)-1 CSP05280
  DO 3 JNOW=J,JLAST CSP05290
    JTEST=JCARO(JNOW) CSP05300
    IF (JTEST) 4+5+5 CSP05310
    IF (JTEST-10) 6+4+4 CSP05320
    4 NER=JNOW CSP05330
    GO TO 3 CSP05340
    JCARO(JNOW)=256*JTEST-4032 CSP05350
  3 CONTINUE CSP05360
  CALL NZONE(JCARO,JLAST,JSIGN,JNOW) CSP05370
  RETURN CSP05380
END CSP05390

```

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03
 VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 JSIGN=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002
 STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 1 =002A 2 =003A 5 =0048 4 =0051 6 =0057 =0065
 FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION
 CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
 NZONE SUBSC SUBIN
 INTEGER CONSTANTS
 4=0004 2=0005 I=0006 10=0007 256=0008 4096=0009
 CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR DECA1
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 114
 END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP05400
 *STORE WS UA DECA1 CSP05410
 2A01 0008

// FOR CSP05420

PAGE 01
 ** 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE CSP05430
 * NAME CARRY CSP05440
 * ONE WORD INTEGERS CSP05450
 * EXTENDED PRECISION CSP05460
 * LIST ALL CSP05470

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 02
 SUBROUTINE CARRY(JCAR0,J,JLAST,KARRY) CSP05480
 DIMENSION JCAR0(80) CSP05490
 C-----RESOLVE ALL CARRIES IN FIELD AT JCAR0. KARRY IS HIGH ORDER CARRY. CSP05500
 NCARY=0 CSP05510
 JNOW=JLAST CSP05520
 4 JTEST=JCAR0(JNOW)+NCARY CSP05530
 NCARY=JTEST/10 CSP05540
 JTEST=JTEST-10*NCARY CSP05550
 IF (JTEST) 1+2+2 CSP05560
 1 JTEST=JTEST+10 CSP05570
 NCARY=NCARY-1 CSP05580
 2 JCARD(JNOW)=JTEST CSP05590
 JNOW=JNOW-1 CSP05600
 IF (JNOW-J) 3+4+4 CSP05610
 3 KARRY=NCARY CSP05620
 RETURN CSP05630
 ENO CSP05640

1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE PAGE 03
 VARIABLE ALLOCATIONS
 NCARY=0000 JNOW =0001 JTEST=0002
 STATEMENT ALLOCATIONS
 4 =001B 1 =003C 2 =004B 3 =0050
 FEATURES SUPPORTED
 ONE WORD INTEGERS
 EXTENDED PRECISION
 CALLED SUBPROGRAMS
 SUBSC SUBIN
 INTEGER CONSTANTS
 0=0004 10=0005 1=0006
 CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR CARRY
 COMMON 0 VARIABLES 4 PROGRAM 96
 END OF COMPILATION

// DUP CSP05650
 *STORE WS UA CARRY CSP05660
 2A09 0007

// ASM
 ** 1090 SUBROUTINE FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE (ID) CSP05670
 * NAME 1090 (ID) CSP05680
 * LIST (1132 PRINTER) (ID) CSP05690
 CSP05700

PAGE 1

0000 09595100	ENT	IONO	SUBROUTINE NAME	CSP05710
	*CALL	IOND	NO PARAMETERS	CSP05720
	*CALL	IOND	ALLWS I/O OPERATIONS TO END BEFORE A	CSP05730
	*		PAUSE OR STOP IS ENTERED	CSP05740
0000 0001	IOND	BSS	1 ARGUMENT ADDRESS	CSP05750
0001 00 74000032	IOPND	MDX	L 50+0 ANY INTERRUPTS PENOING	CSP05760
0003 0 70FD	MDX	IOPNO		CSP05770
0004 01 4C800000	BACK	BSC	I IONO	CSP05780
0006		END		CSP05790

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// DUP		CSP05800	
*STORE	WS UA	1ONO	CSP05810
2AE0 0002			

// ASM		CSP05820
*# PACK/UNPAC SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 COMMERCIAL SUBROUTINE PACKAGE	(IO)	CSP05830
* NAME UNPAC	(IO)	CSP05840
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)		CSP05850

PAGE 1

0000 24557043	ENT	UNPAC UNPACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP05860	
	*	CALL UNPAC(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARO+K)	CSP05870	
	*	THE WORDS JCARD J THROUGH	CSP05880	
	*	JCARD JLAST IN A2 FORMAT ARE	CSP05890	
	*	UNPACKED INTO KCARD K IN A1 FORMAT.	CSP05900	
0006 17043480	ENT	PACK PACK SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP05910	
	*	CALL PACK(JCARD,J,JLAST,KCARD+K)	CSP05920	
	*	THE WORDS JCARD J THROUGH	CSP05930	
	*	JCARD JLAST IN A1 FORMAT ARE PACKED	CSP05940	
	*	INTO KCARD K IN A2 FORMAT.	CSP05950	
0000 0 0000	UNPAC	OC	0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS COMES IN HERE	CSP05960
0001 0 C003	LD		SW2 LOAD NOP INSTRUCTION	CSP05970
0002 0 001E	STO		SWTCH STORE NOP AT SWITCH	CSP05980
0003 0 7007	MOX		START COMPUTING	CSP05990
0004 0 7008	SW1	MOX X	ELSE-SWTCHE=1 BRANCH TO ELSE	CSP06000
0005 0 7000	SW2	MDX X	0 NOP INSTRUCTION	CSP06010
0006 0 0000	PACK	DC	0 ARGUMENT ADDRESS COMES IN HERE	CSP06020
0007 0 COFE	LD		PACK PICK UP ARGUMENT ADDRESS	CSP06030
0008 0 00F7	STO		UNPAC AND STORE IT IN UNPAC	CSP06040
0009 0 COFA	LD		SW1 LOAD BRANCH TO ELSE	CSP06050
000A 0 D016	STO		SWTCH STORE BRANCH AT SWITCH	CSP06060
000B 0 692F	START	STX	1 SAVE161 SAVE IR1	CSP06070
000C 01 65800000	LDS		11 UNPAC PUT ARGUMENT ADDRESS IN IR1	CSP06080
000E 0 C100	LD		1 0 GET JCARD ADDRESS	CSP06090
000F 0 802F	A		ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1	CSP06100
0010 00 95800001	S		11 1 SUBTRACT J VALUE	CSP06110
0012 0 D000	STO		JCARO+1 CREATE JCARD(J) ADDRESS	CSP06120
0013 0 C103	LD		1 3 GET KCARD ADDRESS	CSP06130
0014 0 802A	A		ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1	CSP06140
0015 0 95800004	S		11 4 SUBTRACT K VALUE	CSP06150
0017 0 0006	STO		KCARD+1 CREATE KCARD(K) ADDRESS	CSP06160
0018 0 C100	LD		1 0 GET JCARD ADDRESS	CSP06170
0019 0 8025	A		ONE ADD CONSTANT OF 1	CSP06180
001A 0 95800002	S		11 2 SUBTRACT JLAST VALUE	CSP06190
001C 0 0023	STO		JLAST CREATE JCARD JLAST ADDRESS	CSP06200
0010 00 65000000	KCARD	LOX	L1 0 PUT KCARD ADDRESS IN IR1	CSP06210
001F 00 C4000000	JCARO	LD	L0 PICK UP JCARD(J)	CSP06220
0021 0 7000	SWTCH	MDX X	0 SWITCH BETWEEN PACK AND UNPACK	CSP06230
0022 0 1888	SRT		8 SHIFT LOW ORDER BITS TO EXT	CSP06240
0023 0 1008	SLA		8 REPOSITION HIGH ORDER BITS	CSP06250
0024 0 EB19	OR		BMASK PUT BLANK IN LOW ORDER BITS	CSP06260
0025 0 0100	STO		1 0 PUT IN KCARD K	CSP06270
0026 0 71FF	MDX		1 -1 DECREMENT KCARD ADDRESS	CSP06280
0027 0 1090	SLT		16 REPOSITION BITS FROM EXT	CSP06290
0028 0 EB15	OR		BMASK PUT BLANK IN LOW ORDER BITS	CSP06300
0029 0 T0D6	MDX		FINIS BRANCH AROUND PACK ROUTINE	CSP06310
002A 0 1B98	ELSE	SRT	24 SHIFT HIGH ORDER BITS INTO EXT	CSP06320
002B 01 74FF0020	MDX	L	JCARD+1,-1 DECREMENT JCARD ADDRESS	CSP06330
002D 01 C4800020	L	1	JCARO+1 PICK UP JCARD(J+1)	CSP06340
002F 0 18C8	RTE		8 SHIFT IN BITS FROM EXT	CSP06350
0030 0 D100	FINIS	STO	1 0 PUT IN KCARD K	CSP06360
0031 01 74FF0020	MDX	L	1 -1 DECREMENT KCARD ADDRESS	CSP06370
0033 0 71FF	MDX		JCARD+1 GET JCARD(J) ADDRESS	CSP06380
0034 0 COEB	LD			CSP06390

PAGE 2

0035 0 900A	S		JLAST SUBTRACT JCARD JLAST ADDRESS	CSP06400
0036 01 4C10001F	BSC	L	JCARO,- CONTINUE IF DIFFERENCE & OR	CSP06410
0038 01 74050000	MDX	L	UNPAC+5 CREATE RETURN ADDRESS	CSP06420
003A 00 65000000	SAVE1	LDX	L1 0 RESTORE IR1	CSP06430
003C 01 4C800000	BSC	I	UNPAC RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM	CSP06440
003E 0 0040	BMASK	DC	/40 MASK 000000001000000	CSP06450
003F 0 0001	ONE	DC	1 CONSTANT OF 1	CSP06460
0040 0 0000	JLAST	DC	0 STORAGE FOR JCARD JLAST ADDRESS	CSP06470
0042	END			CSP06480

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// OUP		CSP06490	
*STORE	WS UA	UNPAC	CSP06500
2AE2 0005			

```
// ASM
** READ AND PUNCH SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP
* NAME READ
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)
```

CSP06510
(IO) CSP06520
(ID) CSP06530
CSP06540

PAGE 1					
0053	19141100	ENT	READ	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP06550
		*	CALL REAO (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR1)		CSP06560
		*	READ COLUMNS FROM BEGINNING OF CARD INTO JCARD(J)		CSP06570
		*	THROUGH JCARD(JLAST). PUT ERROR PARAMETER IN		CSP06580
		*	NERR1.		CSP06590
008C	179150C8	ENT	PUNCH	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP06600
		*	CALL PUNCH (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR2)		CSP06610
		*	PUNCH JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) INTO THE		CSP06620
		*	BEGINNING OF A CARD. PUT ERROR PARAMETER INTO		CSP06630
		*	NERR2.		CSP06640
0000	0 0000	JCARD	DC	0	JCARD J ADDRESS
0001	0 0051	AREA	BS5	81	I/O AREA BUFFER
0052	0 0000	FLAG	DC	0	ERROR INDICATOR
0053	0 0000	READ	OC	0	FIRST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0054	0 6918	STX	1	SAVE16I	SAVE IRI
0055	01 65800053	LDX	II	READ	GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0057	0 4022	BS1	SETUP		GO TO SETUP
0058	20 03059131	L1BF	CARD1	CALL	CARD READ ROUTINE
0059	0 1300	DC	/1000	READ	CSP06730
005A	1 0001	DC	AREA	AREA	AREA PARAMETER
0058	1 0073	DC	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR PARAMETER
005C	20 225C5144	CONVT	L1BF	SPEED	CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE
0050	0 0010	DC	/0010	CARD CODE TO EBCDIC	CSP06770
005E	1 0002	DC	AREA61	FROM AREA	CSP06780
005F	0 0000	JLAS1	DC	0	TO JCARD JLAST
0060	0 0000	CNT1	DC	0	CHARACTER COUNT
0061	0 COFO	LD	FLAG	ERROR INDICATOR	CSP06810
0062	01 4C180067	BSC	L	FINAL+6-	ALL DONE IF ZERO
0064	0 1810	SRA	16	CLEAR ACC	CSP06830
0065	0 00EC	STO	FLAG	CLEAR THE INDICATOR	CSP06840
0066	0 70F5	MOX	CONVT	CONVERT AGAIN	CSP06850
0067	20 22989547	FINAL	L1BF	SWING	REVERSE THE ARRAY
0068	1 0000	DC	JCARD	FROM JCARD J	CSP06870
0069	1 005F	DC	JLAS1	TO JCARD JLAST	CSP06880
006A	20 03059131	TEST	L1BF	CARD1	CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE
0068	0 0000	DC	/0000	BUSY TEST PARAMETER	CSP06900
006C	0 70FD	MDX	TEST	REPEAT IF BUSY	CSP06910
0060	0 7104	MOX	1 4	INCREMENT 4 ARGUMENTS	CSP06920
0066	0 6903	STX	1 DONE&1	STORE IRI	CSP06930
0067	00 65000000	SAVE1	LDX	L1 0	RESTORE IRI
0071	00 4C000000	DONE	BSC	L 0	RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM
0073	0 0000	ERROR	DC	0	START OF ERROR ROUTINE
0074	0 D4000000	ERR	STO	L 0	STORE ACC IN ERROR WORD
0076	01 74010052	MOX	L	FLAG+1	SET THE FLAG INDICATOR
0078	01 4C800073	BSC	I	ERROR	RETURN TO INTERRUPT PROGRAM
007A	0 0000	SETUP	DC	0	START OF SETUP ROUTINE
0078	20 01647880	L1BF	ARGS		CALL ARGS SUBPROGRAM
007C	1 0000	DC	JCARD		GET JCARD J ADDRESS
007D	1 005F	DC	JLAS1		GET JCARD JLAST ADDRESS
007E	1 0001	OC	AREA		GET CHARACTER COUNT
007F	0 0050	DC	BC		MAX CHARACTER COUNT
0080	0 CO0E	LD	JLAS1		DISTRIBUTE JCARD JLAST
0081	0 0014	STO	JLAS2		INTO JLAS2

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0082	01 C4000001	LD	L	AREA	DISTRIBUTE COUNT
0084	0 0008	STO	CNT1	INTO CNT1	CSP07080
0085	0 D012	STO	CNT2	AND CNT2	CSP07090
0086	0 C103	LD	1 3	GET ERROR WORD ADDRESS	CSP07100
0087	0 D0ED	STO	ERR&1	STORE INSIDE ERROR ROUTINE	CSP07110
0088	0 1810	SRA	16	CLEAR ACC	CSP07120
0089	0 00C8	STO	FLAG	CLEAR ERROR INDICATOR	CSP07130
008A	01 4C80007A	BSC	I	SETUP	RETURN TO CALLING PROG
008C	0 0000	PUNCH	DC	0	PUNCH ROUTINE STARTS HERE
008D	0 6952	STX	1 SAVE16I	SAVE IRI	CSP07140
008E	01 6580008C	LOX	II	PUNCH	LOAD 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS
0090	0 4059	BS1	SETUP		GO TO SETUP ROUTINE
0091	20 22989547	L1BF	SWING		CALL REVERSE ARRAY
0092	1 0000	DC	JCARD	FROM JCARD J	CSP07210
0093	1 005F	DC	JLAS1	TO JCARD JLAST	CSP07220
0094	20 225C5144	L1BF	SPEED		CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE
0095	0 0011	DC	/0011		FROM EBCDIC TO CARO CODE
0096	0 0000	JLAS2	DC	0	FROM JCARD JLAST
0097	1 0002	OC	AREA61	TO THE I/O AREA BUFFER	CSP07240
0098	0 0000	CNT2	DC	0	CHARACTER COUNT
0099	20 03059131	L1BF	CARD1	CALL PUNCH ROUTINE	CSP07250
009A	0 2000	DC	/2000	PUNCH	CSP07260
0098	1 0001	DC	AREA	I/O AREA BUFFER	CSP07270
009C	1 0073	DC	ERROR	ERROR PARAMETER	CSP07280
009D	0 70C9	MDX	FINAL	ALL THROUGH, GO TO FINAL	CSP07290
009E		END			END OF REAO SUBPROGRAM

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

```
// DUP
```

*STORE WS UA READ

2AE7 0006

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// ASM
** TYPE AND KEYBD SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP
* NAME TYPER
* LIST (1132 PRINTER)
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CSP07360
(ID) CSP07370
(ID) CSP07380
CSP07390

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003F 23A17159 ENT TYPER SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT CSP07400
      * CALL TYPE (JCARD J, JLAST)
      * TYPE JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) CSP07410
0069 12168084 ENT KEYBD SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT CSP07420
      * CALL KEYBD (JCARD J, JLAST) CSP07430
      * ENTER AT KEYBOARD JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) CSP07440
0000 0 0001 ONE DC 1 CONSTANT OF 1 CSP07460
0001 0 0000 JCARD DC 0 JCARD J ADDRESS CSP07470
0002 0 0030 AREA BSS 61 I/O AREA BUFFER CSP07480
003F 0 0000 TYPER OC 0 FIRST ARGUMENT ADDR HERE CSP07490
0040 0 691A STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IR1 CSP07500
0041 0 6178 LDX 1 120 PUT 120 IN IR1 CSP07510
0042 0 6923 STX 1 MAXCH STORE IT AS MAX CHARS CSP07520
0043 01 6580003F LDX II TYPER PUT FIRST ADDR IN IR1 CSP07530
0045 0 4018 BSI SETUP GO TO SETUP CSP07540
0046 0 COBB LD AREA GET CHARACTER COUNT CSP07550
0047 0 80B8 A ONE HALF ADJUST IT AND CSP07560
0048 0 1801 SRA 1 DIVIDE IT BY TWO CSP07570
0049 0 D0B8 STO AREA AND REPLACE IT CSP07580
004A 0 1001 SLA 1 DOUBLE IT CSP07590
004B 0 D008 STO CNT1 AND PUT IT IN CNT1 CSP07600
004C 20 195C1002 LIBF RPACK CALL REVERSE PACK ROUTINE CSP07610
004D 1 0001 DC JCARD FROM JCARD J CSP07620
004E 1 0083 OC JLAST TO JCARD JLAST CSP07630
004F 1 0003 DC AREA61 PACK INTO I/O AREA CSP07640
0050 20 05097663 LIBF EBPR CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE CSP07650
0051 0 0000 DC /0000 FROM EBCDIC CSP07660
0052 1 0003 DC AREA61 TO PRINTER CODE, CSP07670
0053 1 0003 DC AREA61 ALL IN THE I/O AREA CSP07680
0054 0 0000 CNT1 DC 0 HALF ADJUST CHARACTER CNT CSP07690
0055 20 23A17170 LIBF TYPE0 CALL TYPE ROUTINE CSP07700
0056 0 2000 DC /2000 TYPE PARAMETER CSP07710
0057 1 0002 DC AREA I/O AREA BUFFER CSP07720
0058 0 7103 FINAL MOX 1 3 INCREMENT OVER 3 ARGUMENTS CSP07730
0059 0 6903 STX 1 DONE61 STORE IR1 CSP07740
005A 00 65000000 SAVE1 LDX L1 0 RESTORE IR1 CSP07750
005C 00 4C000000 0ONE BSC L 0 RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM CSP07760
005E 0 0000 SFTUP DC 0 START OF SETUP ROUTINE CSP07770
005F 20 23A17170 TEST LIBF TYPE0 CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE CSP07780
0060 0 0000 DC /0000 BUSY TEST PARAMETER CSP07790
0061 0 70FD MDX TEST REPEAT TEST IF BUSY CSP07800
0062 20 01647880 LIBF ARGS CALL ARGS ROUTINE CSP07810
0063 1 0001 DC JCARD 1ST ARGUMENT TO JCARD J CSP07820
0064 1 0083 DC JLAST TO JCARD JLAST CSP07830
0065 1 0002 DC AREA TO CHARACTER COUNT CSP07840
0066 0 0000 MAXCH DC 0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CHARS CSP07850
0067 01 4C80005E BSC 1 SETUP END OF SETUP, RETURN CSP07860
0069 0 0000 KEYBD DC 0 START OF KEYBOARD ROUTINE CSP07870
006A 0 69F0 STX 1 SAVE161 SAVE IR1 CSP07880
006B 0 613C LDX 1 60 PUT BUFFER LENGTH IN IR1 CSP07890
006C 0 69F9 STX 1 MAXCH 60 IS MAX NO OF CHARS CSP07900
006D 01 65800069 LOX II KEYBO 1ST ARGUMENT ADDR IN IR1 CSP07910
006F 0 40EE BSI SETUP GO TO SETUP CSP07920

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0070 0 613C LDX 1 60 PUT BUFFER LENGTH IN IR1 CSP07930
0071 0 1810 SRA 16 CLEAR THE ACC CSP07940
0072 01 D5000002 CLEAR STO L1 AREA CLEAR THE I/O BUFFER CSP07950
0074 0 71FF MDX 1 -1 DECREMENT IR1 CSP07960
0075 0 70FC MDX CLEAR AND CONTINUE CLEARING CSP07970
0076 01 65800069 LDX II KEYBO 1ST ARGUMENT ADDR IN IR1 CSP07980
0078 0 C089 LD AREA PUT CHARACTER COUNT CSP07990
0079 0 0004 STO CNT2 IN CNT2 CSP08000
007A 20 23A17170 LIBF TYPE0 CALL KEYBOARD ROUTINE CSP08010
007B 0 1000 DC /1000 KEYBOARD PARAMETER CSP08020
007C 1 0002 DC AREA I/O AREA BUFFER CSP08030
007D 20 23A17170 TEST1 LIBF TYPE0 CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE CSP08040
007E 0 0000 DC /0000 BUSY TEST PARAMETER CSP08050
007F 0 70FD MDX TEST1 REPEAT TEST IF BUSY CSP08060
0080 20 225C5144 LIBF SPEED CALL CONVERSION ROUTINE CSP08070
0081 0 0010 DC /0010 CARD CODE TO EBCDIC CSP08080
0082 1 0003 DC AREA61 FROM THE I/O AREA BUFFER CSP08090
0083 0 0000 JLAST DC 0 TO JCARD JLAST CSP08100
0084 0 0000 CNT2 DC 0 CHARACTER COUNT CSP08110
0085 20 22989547 LIBF SWING CALL REVERSE ARRAY CSP08120
0086 1 0001 DC JCARD REVERSE FROM JCARD J CSP08130
0087 1 0083 DC JLAST TO JCARD JLAST CSP08140
0088 0 70CF MOX FINAL ALL THROUGH, GO TO FINAL CSP08150
008A ENO END OF TYPE SUBPROGRAM CSP08160

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NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

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// DUP CSP08170
*STORE WS UA TYPER CSP08180
2AED 0006

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// ASM CSP08190
## PRINT AND SKIP SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP (ID) CSP08200
## NAME PRINT (I0) CSP08210
* LIST (1132 PRINTER) CSP08220

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0041	17649563	ENT	PRINT	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP08230
		*	CALL PRINT (JCARD, J, JLAST, NERR3)		CSP08240
		*	PRINT JCARD(J) THROUGH JCARD(JLAST) ON THE		CSP08250
		*	1132 PRINTER. PUT ERROR PARAMETER IN NERR3.		CSP08260
0069	224895C0	ENT	SK1P	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP08270
		*	CALL SKIPIN		CSP08280
		*	EXECUTE CONTROL FUNCTION SPECIFIED BY INTEGER N		CSP08290
0000	0 0001	ONE	DC	1 CONSTANT OF 1	CSP08300
0001	0 2000	SPACE	DC	/2000 PRINT FUNCTION WITH SPACE	CSP08310
0002	0 0000	JCARD	DC	0 JCARD J ADDRESS	CSP08320
0003	0 0000	JLAST	DC	0 JCARD JLAST ADDRESS	CSP08330
0004	0 0030	AREA	BSS	61 WORD COUNT & PRINT AREA	CSP08340
0004	0 0000	PRINT	DC	0 ADDRESS OF 1ST ARGUMENT	CSP08350
0042	20 176558F1	TEST	L1BF	PRNT1 CALL BUSY TEST ROUTINE	CSP08360
0043	0 0000		DC	/0000 BUSY TEST PARAMETER	CSP08370
0044	0 70FD	NOX	TEST	REPEAT TEST IF BUSY	CSP08380
0045	0 691A	STM	I	SAVE161 STORE IR1	CSP08390
0046	01 65800041	LOX	I	PRINT LOAD 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS	CSP08400
0048	20 01647880	LIBF	ARGS	CALL ARGS ROUTINE	CSP08410
0049	1 0002	DC	JCARD	JCARD J PICKED UP	CSP08420
004A	1 0003	OC	JLAST	JCARD JLAST PICKED UP	CSP08430
004B	1 0004	DC	AREA	CHARACTER COUNT PICKED UP	CSP08440
004C	0 0078	OC	I20	MAX CHARACTER COUNT	CSP08450
004D	0 C086	LU	AREA	GET CHARACTER COUNT	CSP08460
004E	0 80B1	A	ONE	HALF ADJUST	CSP08470
004F	0 1801	SRA	I	DIVIDE BY TWO	CSP08480
0050	0 DB93	STO	AREA	STORE WORD COUNT	CSP08490
0051	0 C103	LO	I 3	GET ERROR WORD ADDRESS	CSP08500
0052	0 D012	STO	ERR61	STORE IT IN ERROR ROUTINE	CSP08510
0053	20 195C10D2	LIBF	RPACK	CALL REVERSE PACK ROUTINE	CSP08520
0054	1 0002	OC	JCARD	JCARD J ADDRESS	CSP08530
0055	1 0003	DC	JLAST	JCARD JLAST ADDRESS	CSP08540
0056	1 0005	OC	ARE61	PACK INTO I/O AREA	CSP08550
0057	20 176558F1	LIBF	PRNT1	CALL PRINT ROUTINE	CSP08560
0058	0 2000	WRITE	OC	/2000 PRINT PARAMETER	CSP08570
0059	1 0004	OC	AREA	I/O AREA BUFFER	CSP08580
005A	1 0063	DC	ERROR	ERROR PARAMETER	CSP08590
005B	0 C0A5	LD	SPACE	LOAD PRINT WITH SPACE	CSP08600
005C	0 00FB	STO	WRITE	STORE IN PRINT PARAMETER	CSP08610
005D	0 7104	MDX	I 4	INCREMENT OVER 4 ARGUMENTS	CSP08620
005E	0 6903	STM	I	DONE161 STORE IR1	CSP08630
005F	00 65000000	SAVE1	LDX	L1 0 RELOAD OR RESTORE IR1	CSP08640
0061	00 4C000000	DONE1	BSC	L 0 RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM	CSP08650
0063	0 0000	ERROR	DC	0 RETURN ADDRESS GOES HERE	CSP08660
0064	00 D4000000	ERR	STO	L 0 STORE ACC IN ERROR PARAM	CSP08670
0066	0 1810	SRA	16	CLEAR ACC	CSP08680
0067	01 4C800063	BSC	I	ERROR RETURN TO PRNT1 PROGRAM	CSP08690
0069	0 0000	SKIP	DC	0 ADDRESS OF ARGUMENT AOR	CSP08700
006A	01 C4800069	LD	I	SK1F GET ARGUMENT ADDRESS	CSP08710
006C	0 D001	STO	ARG61	DROP IT AND	CSP08720
006D	00 C4000000	ARG	LD	L 0 GET ARGUMENT	CSP08730
006F	01 4C300074	BSC	I	NOSUP+--2 GO TO NOSUPPRESSION IF 6	CSP08740
0071	0 C009	LO	NOSPC	SET UP SPACE SUPPRESSION	CSP08750
0072	0 D0E5	STO	WRITE	CHANGE PRINT FUNCTION	CSP08760

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0073	0 7003	MDX	DONE	GO TO RETURN	CSP08770
0074	0 D001	NOSUP	STO	CNTRL SET UP COMMAND	CSP08780
0075	20 176558F1	LIBF	PRNT1	CALL THE PRNT ROUTINE	CSP08790
0076	0 3000	CNTRL	DC	/3000 CARRIAGE COMMAND WORD	CSP08800
0077	01 74010069	DONE	MDX	L SK1P+1 ADJUST RETURN ADDRESS	CSP08810
0079	01 4C800069	BSC	I	SKIP RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM	CSP08820
0078	0 2010	NOSPC	DC	/2010 SUPPRESS SPACE COMMAND	CSP08830
007C		END		END OF PRINT SUBPROGRAM	CSP08840

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// OUP	CSP08850
*STORE WS UA PRINT	CSP08860
2AF3 0005	

// ASM	CSP08870
## ARGS, RPACK AND SWING SUBROUTINES FOR 1130 CSP	(I0) CSP08880
* LIST 1132 PRINTER	CSP08890
* NAME ARGS	(ID) CSP08900

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	LIBR	LIBF TYPE ROUTINES FOLLOW	CSP08910
0002 01647880	* THESE SUBROUTINES CANNOT BE CALLED FROM FORTRAN		CSP08920
	ENT ARGs	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP08930
0030 195C1002	* ARGs GETS THE ARGUMENT FOR THE I/O ROUTINES		CSP08940
	ENT RPACK	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP08950
0D4F 22989547	* RPACK REVERSES AND PACKS EBCDIC STRINGS		CSP08960
	ENT SWING	SUBROUTINE ENTRY POINT	CSP08970
	* SWING REVERSES AN EBCDIC STRING		CSP08980
0000 0 0001	ONE OC 1	CONSTANT OF I	CSP08990
0001 0 0D00	JLAST DC 0	JCARD JLAST ADDRESS	CSP09000
0002 0 642A	ARGs STX 2 SAVE261	ARGs ROUTINE STARTS HERE	CSP09010
0003 00 66800000	LOK I2 0	GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDR	CSP09020
0005 0 C100	LD 1 0	GET JCARD AADR	CSP09030
0006 0 95800002	S I1 2	SUBTRACT JLAST VALUE	CSP09040
0008 0 80F7	A ONE	ADD DNE	CSP09050
0009 0 D6800001	STO I2 1	STORE IN 2ND ARG	CSP09060
0008 0 C100	LD 1 0	GET JCARD AADR	CSP09070
000C 00 95800001	S I1 1	SUBTRACT J VALUE	CSP09080
000E 0 80F1	A ONE	ADD ONE	CSP09090
000F 00 D6800000	STO I2 0	STORE IN 1ST ARG	CSP09100
0011 00 95800001	S I2 1	SUBTRACT JLAST AADR	CSP09110
0013 0 80EC	A ONE	ADD ONE	CSP09120
0014 01 4C080018	BSC L EROR1,+	CHECK FDR NEG OR 0 CHARS	CSP09130
0016 0 9203	S 2 3	DK, SUBTRACT MAK CHARS	CSP09140
0017 01 4C300021	BSC L EROR2,+=Z	CHECK MORE THAN MAX CHARS	CSP09150
0019 0 8203	A 2 3	ADO MAK CHARS BACK	CSP09160
001A 0 7000	MDX OK	ADDRESSES OK	CSP09170
0018 00 C6800000	EROR1 LD I2 0	PICK UP JCARD(I)	CSP09180
001D 00 05800001	STO I2 1	AND STORE IN JCARD(IJLAST)	CSP09190
001F 0 C0E0	LO DNE	SET UP CHAR COUNT OF 1	CSP09200
0020 0 7007	MDK OK	GO TO STORE CHAR COUNT	CSP09210
0021 00 C6800000	ERROR RD I2 0	PICK UP JCARD(J)	CSP09220
0023 0 9203	S 2 3	AND CALCULATE JCARD(IJLAST)	CSP09230
0024 0 80D8	A ONE	TO 8E JCARD(J+MAX-1)	CSP09240
0025 00 06800001	STO I2 1	STORE ADR IN JCARD(IJLAST)	CSP09250
0027 0 C203	LD 2 3	LOAD CHARACTER COUNT	CSP09260
0028 00 06800002	OK STO I2 2	STORE CHARACTER COUNT	CSP09270
002A 0 7204	MOK 2 4	CREATE RETURN ADR	CSP09280
0028 0 6A03	LAST STX 2 DOME61	STORE RETURN ADDRESS	CSP09290
002C 00 66000000	SAVE2 LDX L2 0	RESTORE IR2	CSP09300
002E 00 C4000000	DDNE BSC L 0	RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM	CSP09310
0030 00 6AFC	RPACK STK 2 SAVE261	RPACK ROUTINE STARTS HERE	CSP09320
0031 00 66800000	LDK I2 0	GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS	CSP09330
0033 00 C6800000	LO I2 0	GET JCARD AADR	CSP09340
0035 00 D006	STO JCARD61	INITIALIZE JCARD ADDRESS	CSP09350
0036 00 C6800001	LD I2 1	GET SECMD ARGUMENT ADDR	CSP09360
0038 0 D0C8	STO JLAST	INITIALIZE JCARD JLAST	CSP09370
0039 0 C202	LO 2 2	GET AREA ADDRESS	CSP09380
003A 0 D009	STO KCARD61	INITIALIZE PACE TO ADDRESS	CSP09390
003B 00 C4000000	JCARD LD L 0	LOAD FIRST CHARACTER	CSP09400
D03D 0 1898	SRT 24	SHIFT INTO EXT	CSP09410
003E 01 74FF003C	MOK L JCARD61,-1	DECREMENT ADDRESS	CSP09420
0040 01 C400003C	LD I JCARD61	GET SECOND CHARACTER	CSP09430
0042 0 18C8	RTE 8	SHIFT RIGHT, RETRIEVE EKT	CSP09440

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0043 00 D4000000	KCARD STO L 0	STORE IN AREA	CSP09450
0045 01 74FF003C	MDK L JCARD61,-1	DECREMENT ADDRESS	CSP09460
0047 01 74010044	MDX L KCARD61,-1	INCREMENT AREA ADDRESS	CSP09470
0049 0 C0F2	LD JCARD61	GET ENDING ADDRESS	CSP09480
004A 0 9086	S JLAST	SUBTRACT JCARD JLAST AADR	CSP09490
004B 01 4C10003B	BSC L JCARD,-	REPEAT IF NOT MINUS	CSP09500
0D4D 0 7203	MDK 2 3	INCREMENT OVER 3 ARGS	CSP09510
004E 0 70DC	MDX LAST	ALL THRUH, GO TO LAST	CSP09520
004F 0 6ADD	SWING STK 2 SAVE261	SWING ARRAY END FDR END	CSP09530
0050 00 66800000	LDD I2 0	GET 1ST ARGUMENT ADDRESS	CSP09540
0052 00 C6800000	LD I2 0	GET FIRST ARGUMENT	CSP09550
0054 00 D007	STO BACK61	STORE AT BACK ADDRESS	CSP09560
0055 00 C6800001	LD I2 1	GET 2ND ARGUMENT	CSP09570
0057 00 D001	STO FRONT61	STORE AT FRONT ADDRESS	CSP09580
0058 00 C4000000	FRONT LD L 0	GET WORD FROM FRONT	CSP09590
005A 0 1890	SRT 16	PUT IT IN THE EKT	CSP09600
005B 00 C4000000	BACK LD L 0	GET A WORD FROM THE BACK	CSP09610
005D 0 E810	OR HEK40	OR IN AN EBCDIC BLANK	CSP09620
005E 01 D4800059	STO I FRONT61	PUT IT IN THE FRONT	CSP09630
0060 0 1090	SLT 16	RETRIEVE THE EKT	CSP09640
0061 0 E80C	OR HEXA0	OR IN AN EBCDIC BLANK	CSP09650
0062 01 D480005C	STO I BACK61	PUT IT IN THE BACK	CSP09660
0064 01 74010059	MDK L FRONT61,-1	INCREMENT THE FRONT ADDR	CSP09670
0066 01 74FF005C	MDX L BACK61,-1	DECREMENT THE BACK ADDR	CSP09680
0068 0 COFO	LD FRONT61	GET THE FRONT ADDRESS	CSP09690
0069 0 90F2	S BACK+1	SUBTRACT THE BACK ADDRESS	CSP09700
006A 01 4C080058	BSC L FRONT,-6	REPEAT IF MINUS	CSP09710
006C 0 7202	MDK 2	INCREMENT OVER 2 ARGS	CSP09720
006D 0 70BD	MDK LAST	ALL THRUH, GO TO LAST	CSP09730
006E 0 0040	MEX40 DC /0040	EBCDIC BLANK CODE	CSP09740
0070	END	END OF ARGS SUBPROGRAM	CSP09750

NO ERRORS IN ABOVE ASSEMBLY.

// DUP			CSP09760
*STORE WS UA ARGs			CSP09770
2AF8 0008			

APPENDIX

CORE ALLOCATION

To calculate the core requirements, sum the number of words for all routines used. If NZONE, CARRY, NSIGN, SERVICE, WHOLE, ADD, and/or FILL are not included in the first sum, and they are CALLED by a routine in the first sum, add their number of words to the first sum. Then calculate the Reference core requirements. Keeping in mind that no matter how many times a Reference is used, it should be considered only once, sum the core requirements of all References used. Add this sum to the first sum. The resulting total is the core requirement for the 1130 Commercial Subroutine Package. Notice that the FORTRAN subroutines a, b, c, and d will also be used by most FORTRAN programs and so will be present whether the package is used or not.

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Number of Words</u>	<u>CALLS</u>	<u>Reference</u>
A1DEC	116	NZONE	a
ADD	202	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
CARRY	100		a
DECA1	118	NZONE	a
DIV	354	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
EDIT	302	NZONE, FILL	a
FILL	36		a
GET	148	NZONE	a,b,c
ICOMP	196	NSIGN	a
IOND	6		None
MOVE	56		a
MPY	240	NSIGN, CARRY, FILL	a
NCOMP	76		a
NSIGN	72		a
NZONE	136		a
PACK/UNPAC	66		None
PRINT/SKIP	124	SERVICE	e
PUT	152	NZONE, WHOLE	a,b,d
READ/PUNCH	158	SERVICE	f,h
STACK	6		None

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Number of Words</u>	<u>CALLS</u>	<u>Reference</u>
SUB	48	NSIGN, ADD	a
TYPER/KEYBD	136	SERVICE	g,h
WHOLE	34		None
SERVICE	112		None
TOTAL	2,994		

References

- a) 62 (SUBSC, SUBIN)
- e) 404 (PRNT1)
- b) 342 (EADD, EMPY, ESTO, FLOAT)
- f) 264 (CARD1)
- c) 8 (SNR)
- g) 638 (TYPE0, EBPRT)
- d) 74 (EABS, ESBR, IFIX)
- h) 360 (SPEED, ILS04)

EBCDIC CHARACTERS AND DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS

A	-16064	S	-7616	blank	16448
B	-15808	T	-7360	. (period)	19264
C	-15552	U	-7104	< (less than)	19520
D	-15296	V	-6848	(19776
E	-15040	W	-6592	+	20032
F	-14784	X	-6336	&	20544
G	-14528	Y	-6080	\$	23360
H	-14272	Z	-5824	*	23616
I	-14016	0	-4032)	23872
J	-11968	1	-3776	- (minus)	24640
K	-11712	2	-3520	/	24896
L	-11456	3	-3264	,	27456
M	-11200	4	-3008	%	27712
N	-10944	5	-2752	#	31552
O	-10688	6	-2496	@	31808
P	-10432	7	-2240	' (apostrophe)	32064
Q	-10176	8	-1984	=	32320
R	-9920	9	-1728		

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The procedures set forth in IBM 1130 Card/Paper Tape Programming System Operator's Guide (C26-3629) and in IBM 1130 DISK Monitor System Reference Manual (C26-3750) should be followed to execute the sample problems and all user-written programs.

In addition, to execute sample problems 1 and 3, the switch settings on the console are as follows:

<u>Switch</u>	<u>Position and meaning</u>
0	up = 1132 Printer, down = console printer
1-15	no meaning

There are no switch settings for sample problem 2, but the 1132 Printer is required.

HALT LISTING

Conditions A and B (see list below) have the following meaning:

- A Device not ready.
- B Internal subroutine error. Rerun job. If error persists, verify that the subroutine deck is accurate, using the listings in this manual. If the deck is the same, contact your local IBM representative. Save all output.

<u>IAR</u>	<u>Accumulator (hex)</u>	<u>Device</u>	<u>Condition</u>
41	1xx0	1442 Card Read Punch	A
41	1xx1	1442 Card Read Punch	B
41	2xx0	Console printer or keyboard	A
41	2xx1	Console printer or keyboard	B
41	6xx0	1132 Printer	A
41	6xx1	1132 Printer	B

BIBLIOGRAPHY

IBM 1130 Functional Characteristics (A26-5881)

Core Requirements for 1130 FORTRAN (C20-1641)

1130 FORTRAN Programming Techniques (C20-1642)

IBM 1130 Card/Paper Tape Programming Systems Operator's Guide (C26-3629)

IBM 1130 DISK Monitor System Reference Manual (C26-3750)

IBM 1130 Assembler Language (C26-5927)

IBM 1130 Subroutine Library (C26-5929)

IBM 1130 FORTRAN Language (C26-5933)

READER'S COMMENT FORM

1130 Commercial Subroutine Package (1130-SE-25X)
Version 2, Program Reference Manual

H20-0241-2

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